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The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

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Indian insurance companies came into existence to serve the Indian insuring public.

VOL. XVIII NO. 41.— BOMBAY MONDAY, FEBRUARY 17 1930. PRICE ONE ANNA

PLAN FOR COUNTRY-WIDE CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE.

GANDHIJI'S CALL TO FOLLOWERS.

Never Retreat Once You Join The Fight.

ASHRAM AS LAND OF SACRIFICE.

AHMEDABAD, Feb.15.

Though Gandhiji looked fatigued after the protracted deliberations of the Working Committee, he punctually attended to his usual prayers. Expecting some announcement, the open space for prayers was full.

Addressing the inmates of the Ashram, he said that he had received a list of inmates of the Ashram who were ready to join in the ensuing campaign. He asked them to ponder over the step they were taking and then decide for themselves. The could withdraw their names even then. They had to join this, of their own free will.

Gandhiji then apprised them of the hardships and sufferings they will have to undergo during the campaign.

He said that even under the greatest provocation and difficulties they must remain non-violent in thought and in action, and must not get angry. They might be beaten or sent to jail or they might have to face starvation, but should stick to non-violence. The whole India was looking at the Ashram with great hopes; and the time had now come to fulfil the expectations formed of them. They must remember that even God was cruel, as all devotees had suffered a great deal. They must turn the Ashram into a land of sacrifice. Anybody who felt himself weak or sceptic in the campaign might quit the Ashram; but once they launched the fight, they must stick to their post with iron discipline and do as ordered. If after once entering into the fight, they retreated it would be a disgrace to themselves and to the fair name of India.—Free Press. . . .

Congress Cabinet's Decision.

MAHATMA TO INITIATE CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE.

Congressmen To Co-operate & Observe Non-violence.

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 15.

The following is the text of the resolution adopted by the Congress Committee to-day:

In the opinion of the Working Committee Civil Disobedience should be initiated by those who believe in non-violence for the purpose of achieving Purna Swaraj as an article of faith and as the Congress contains in its organisation not merely such men and women but also those who accept non-violence as a policy essential in the exis ing circumstances in the country, the Working Committee welcomes the proposal of Mahatma Gandhi and authorises him and those working with him who believe in non-violence as an article of faith to the extent above indicated, to start Civil Disobedience as and when they desire and in the manner and to the extent they decide.

DUTY OF CONGRESSMEN.

The Working Committee trusts that when the campaign is actually in action all Congressmen and others will extend to the civil resisters full co-operation in every way possible and that they will observe and preserve complete non-violence, notwithstanding any provocation offered.

CALL TO LAWY RS AND STUDENTS.

The Working Committee further hopes that in the event of a mass movement taking place, all those who are rendering voluntary co-operation to the Government, such as lawyers and those who are receiving so-called benefits from it such as students will withdraw their co-operation and renounce the benefits as the case may be and throw themselves into the final struggle for freedom.

IF LEADERS ARE ARRESTED.

The Working Committee trusts that in the event of leaders being arrested and imprisoned, those who are left behind and have the spirit of sacrifice and service in them will carry on the Congress organisation and guide the movement to the best of their ability.—A. P.

MAHATMA DRAFTING ULTIMATUM TO VICEROY.

Govt. Salt Mines & Factories To Be Raid.

SPOTTING PARTIES DESPATCHED.

Support From America.

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 16.

The press of visitors to the Satyagraha Ashram in connection with the meeting of the Congress Working Committee has somewhat abated. The members of the Working Committee have not yet dispersed, but along with the no-change leaders are staying on at the wish of Mahatma Gandhi who will in the next few days lay down definite lines of action in consultation with them. To-morrow is Mr. Gandhi's silence day when he is expected to draw up an ultimatum to the Viceroy. The No-change group has been requested to meet Mr. Gandhi on Tuesday in connection with the ultimatum which may be delivered on that day. Meanwhile definite plans are crystallising and will be ready to be put into action on the day when the period specified by the ultimatum expires.

THE FIRST BATTLE.

As has already been indicated the first battle is likely to be fought on the question of the salt monopoly. It will, in all probability, take the form of raids on salt mines or other places where salt is collected. A question in this connection which has been pointedly raised by a section of the Working Committee is whether by such a procedure private contractors to whom government have leased salt manufactories are not likely to suffer more than the government itself. This objection will, it is understood, be met by attacking mines and manufactories directly worked by the government.

AN EXPEDITION DESPATCHED.

Agents from the Ashram are leaving to-day on an expedition to spot such mines and manufactories. Enrolment of volunteers to offer Satyagraha in these places has already begun. The place of honour is taken by over eighty members of the ashram including Mirabai (Miss Slade). When the first batch has been offered up the All-India Spinners Association may be drawn upon. As has already been indicated the campaign is likely to be started simultaneously in different parts of the country with alterations necessitated by difference in decree of preparedness.

SOLDIERS FOR THE FIGHT.

Mr. Hardikar of the Hindustani Seva Dal has offered to raise a large mobile corps whenever needed and to move them up wherever wanted. Members of the Ashram who have had the benefit of its exacting discipline may be drafted to different parts of the country as the occasion demands.

AMERICAN SUPPORT.

The President of the Congress has received a cable from New York stating that twelve leading Liberals including Professor Dewaz, Dr. Sunderland, Mr. Roger Baldwin, Mr. John Haynes Holmes have issued a manifesto appealing to Americans to support the Indian movement for independence and demanding that as Indians are adhering to non-violence England should also avoid all violence and grant freedom.—A. P.

MAHATMA'S COUNCIL OF WAR.

—:o:—

To Discuss Plan Of Action.

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 16.

By this evening all the members of the Congress Working Committee will have left for their respective places. Pandit Motilal Nehru and Pandit Jawaharlal and Dr. Syed Mahmud are leaving to-night. But Sjt. C. Rajagopalachari and Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramaya, two members of the Working Committee, as also the whole group of No-change leaders like Messrs. Gangadharao, Deshpande, Konda Vankatappaya, Rajendra Prasad and others are staying here till Tuesday under the orders of Mahatma Gandhi.

It is understood that Gandhiji wants to discuss with them the details of civil disobedience for which specific purpose they were called and for which Gandhiji had no time at all, as he was all the time engaged with the Working Committee.

ULTIMATUM TO VICEROY.

To-night Gandhiji's fast begins and it is definitely believed that he will draft his ultimatum to-night and to-morrow morning. He will then discuss the whole of the draft ultimatum with his no-change colleagues on Tuesday and send the ultimatum to the Viceroy by Wednesday. It is further learnt that the ultimatum will be published in the next issue of "Young India."—Free Press.

BETRAYAL OF CONGRESS MANDATE.

—:o:—

Disciplinary Action Contemplated.

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 16.

A number of resolutions passed by the Congress Working Committee during the past two days are officially published to-day. The following is the text of the resolutions:

LATE MR. MAZHARUL HUQ.

"The Committee records sorrow at the death of Maulvi Mazarul Huq who endeared himself to the people by his outspokenness, sacrifice and labours towards communal unity."

PROVINCIAL CONTRIBUTIONS.

"Resolved that the Provinces should be passed as special, and of first second and third classes, and that it should be made incumbent on them to pay as annual subscription to the A. I. C. C. sums of Rs. 1,000, 500. 250. and 100 respectively."

(The Committee has fixed the following quota for the various Provinces: Ajmer Rs. 100, Andhra Rs. 500, Assam Rs. 100, Behar Rs. 500, Bengal Rs. 500, Berar Rs. 100, Burma Rs. 250, Central Provinces, Hindi Rs. 250, Central Provinces Marathi Rs. 100, Bombay Rs. 1,000, Delhi Rs. 100, Gujerat Rs. 500, Karnatak Rs. 250, Kerala Rs. 100. Maharashtra Rs. 250, North-West Frintier Province Rs. 100, Punjab Rs. 250, Sind Rs. 250. Tamil Nadu Rs. 500, United Provinces Rs. 500. and Utkal Rs. 250).

DISCIPLINARY ACTION.

"Resolved that those Congressmen who have not resigned their seats on the legislatures or having resigned, have sought re-election, should be requested by the Secretaries to resign their membership of any elective Congress Committees that they might hold, and on their failure to comply, the President may take such steps against them as contemplated in the disciplinary rules of the All-India Congress Committee"

BENGAL DISPUTES.

The Secretary placed before the Committee a copy of the award of Pandit Motial Nehru on the Bengal election dispute and also the letters of Mr. Sen Gupta and the Secretary of Bengal Provincial Congress Committee. It was resolved that "In view of all the circumstances the Committee is of opinion that fresh elections for the All-India Congress Committee should be held in Bengal."

CONGRESS INCOME TAX.

"The Working Committee recommends to the Provincial Congress Committees to frame rules for levy contributions from Congressmen based on a percentage of their incomes. Those contributions shall be levied on members of elective Committees and incomes below Rs. 300 per annum may be exempted. Ten per cent of the gross collections shall be paid to the All-India Congress Committee less fixed contributions."

"Resolved that the next meeting of the Working Committee shall be held at Sabarmati on 20th March and of the All-India Congress Committee, on 21st March at Ahmedabad."—A. P.

MAHATMA'S CAMPAIGN TO START SOON.

—:o:—

Importance Of Independence League In Mass Action.

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 15.

Just after the Congress Working Committee rose for lunch at 11-30 A.M. to-day, members of the local Independence League waited on Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to obtain his opinion on the question whether in view of the Independence resolution of the Congress, a separate organisation like the Independence League should continue to exist. In the course of his reply, Pandit Jawaharlal said that Mr. Gandhi was expected to launch a campaign of civil disobedience within a few weeks and one could not foretell what from it would take. An organisation of youth like the Independence League was likely to be of great value when mass action was actually embarked upon.—A. P.

CONGRESS PRESIDENT & LEADERS IN BOMBAY.

Public Meetings Arranged For 3 Days.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, President and Dr. Syed Mahmud, General Secretary of the Indian National Congress accompanied by Sjt. C. Rajagopalachari, Dr. Satyapal, Sardar Sardul Singh, Dr. Pattabhai Sitaramayya, Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, Sjt. Gangadharrao Deshpande and Dr. Hardikar are arriving in Bombay, after finishing their work in connection with the Working Committee.

The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee has arranged a number of public meetings in different wards of the city throughout the week. The detailed programme is given below:—

To-day (Monday) 6-30 p.m. Public meeting at the Congress House Compound. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Dr. Syed Mahmud, Seth Jamnalal Bajaj and Dr. Hardikar will speak. Prof. D. R. Gharpure will preside.

To-day (Monday) 9 p.m. Public meeting at Mandvi. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and other All-India leaders will speak.

CITIZEN'S MEETING AT ESPLANADE.

Tuesday 18th 8-30 a.m. Executives of City and Suburban District Congress Committees to meet the President and the General Secretary of the Congress at the Congress House.

Tuesday 18th 6-15 p.m. Public meeting of citizens at the Esplanade Maidan, Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru and other All-India leaders will speak. Mr. K. F. Nariman will preside.

LABOUR MEETING

Tuesday 18th 9 p.m. Labour meeting. Gokhale Maidan, opposite K. E. M. Hospital, Parel. Subject "Congress and Labour" Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru will speak.

Wednesday 19th 6-30 p.m. Public meeting of the citizens of Bombay to support the G. I. P. Railway Strikers, at the Esplanade Maidan.

MEETINGS AT DADAR AND BHULESHWAR

Wednesday 19th 8-30 p.m. Public meeting at Dadar. Sjt. C. Rajagopalachari will speak.

Wednesday 19th 9 p.m. Public meeting at Bhuleshwar.

Further programmes and details will be announced day to day.

TO-DAY'S ARRIVALS.

Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru and Dr. Syed Mahmud will arrive at Grant Road Station to-day (Monday) at 7-45 p.m. (S. T.) by the Kathiawar Mail.

MR. BIRLA'S CALL TO BUSINESSMEN.

Strengthen Hands Of Those Who Are Fighting Freedom's Battle.

"SWARAJ IS FOR ALL."

NEW DELHI, Feb. 16.

The Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry held its concluding sitting to-day in a thin house. On the motion of Mr. C. A. Buch, the Federation adopted the resolution referring the question of legislation for securing bona fide holders of mates receipts against fraudulent shippers obtaining bills of landing without paying for goods to the Select Committee. The Second resolution urged the Government to pass immediate legislation for regulating insurance business and creating a board of control to supervise all classes of insurance and making it obligatory for foreign companies to obtain a license from this Board on payment of certain fees.

UTILITY OF BOARD OF CONTROL.

Sir George Rainy speaking on behalf of the Commerce Department in no way underrated the importance of insurance or the obligation of the Government in the matter but could not see the usefulness of a board of control when the Government was exercising due control and making available all information with a view to safeguard the interests of policy-holders.

The resolution was carried.

TRADE COMMISSIONERS ABROAD

Resolutions were also carried requesting the Government to appoint Indian Trade Commissioners at important commercial centres and also recommending to the Government of India to appoint a committee consisting of representatives of the Indian Commercial community to assist the Trade Commissioner for India in London, drawing attention of the Government to the extremely limited scope of the Railway Advisory Councils and suggesting steps to be taken to widen their scope, recommending to the Government the removal of import duty on wattle bark, protection to tanning industry by means of duty of 15 per cent 'ad valorem' on exports of raw hides and skins and that no impost to be levied on skins or hides treated in Indian tanneries.

NEED FOR JOURNAL

The Executive Committee for the next year was then formed with Mr. Sriram as President, Mr. G. D. Birla, Sir Purushotamdas Thakurdas, Messrs. Jamal Mahomed, Walchand Hirachand, Fakirjee Cowasji, Beniprasad Dalmia, Naliniranjan Sarkar, Hoosenbhoy Lalji, Kasturbhai Lalbhai, Shanmukhan Chetty, R. H. Bhandhi and Sardar Sobha Singh as members of the Executive Committee. A resolution was also adopted recording the immediate necessity of starting a journal.

DUTY OF BUSINESSMEN.

Mr. Birla then stood up to make his concluding speech, amidst deafening applause. He referred to his work on the Labour Commission. He said whatever be the recommendations of that Commission, he was certain that no industry could flourish without the active cooperation of Labour. (Cheers). He reminded businessmen that, they were Indians and their outlook should be national. Every businessman must consider it his duty to strengthen the hands of those who were fighting for the country's freedom. Swaraj was for all and if they could not stand shoulder to shoulder with the leaders in the thick of the battle suffering incarceration and privations, it was certainly their duty to support them as much as they could. (Applause).

The Conference then dissolved.—Free Press.

STOP PRESS.

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 16.

The Working Committee also adopted the following resolution:

"The Committee note with regret that the assurances given by the Government for the better treatment of political prisoners, which induced the All-India Congress Committee to pass resolution number four of twenty-eigth August 1929 (?) has not been fulfilled and that the Lahore prisoners have felt impelled in protest to resort to hunger-strike in jail."—A. P.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 16.

Moderate leaders had convened a meeting at the Indian Association Hall for this evening with a view to form a Citizens' Commune, an organisation to run candidates for the ensuing Corporation elections. On their arrival, the Moderates to-day found the Hall in the possession of Congressmen, mostly belonging to the League of Congress Committees.

Mr. A. C. Banerjee, a Moderate member of the Corporation and one of the conveners remonstrated against this, but it was not heeded. He, along with other Moderate leaders, then left the Hall. The Commune was then formed as a thoroughly Congress organisation.—A. P.

FREE ACCIDENT INSURANCE FOR ALL.

DETAILS ON PAGE 7.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

NICOLA AT EMPIRE.

—:o:—

MORE CONVENIENT THEATRE FOR AMERICAN MAGICIAN.

In response to numerous requests the management of Madan Theatres Ltd. have decided to extend for one week only the engagement of the great American magician Nicola who with his talented company which includes several pretty ladies entertained crowded houses at the Ripon Theatre for a fortnight. This week commencing from Saturday (the 15th instant), Nicola has been appearing at another theatre, the Empire in Fort, which is more convenient for most people. Yesterday the opening show drew a crowded house. There will be two performances daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. during this last week of his season.

Nicola has created quite a sensation in Bombay by his sensational feat of cutting a young lady into parts, and showing the separated head talking and answering questions. Magicians like him are rarely seen in India.

Nicola's lady assistant Miss Marion Eddings who is pierced through the body with sharp pointed iron spikes. A sensational item in Nicola's illusions

At his bidding, iron locks, cuffs and bolts lock and unlock, inanimate objects take life and change places, human beings and animals assume new forms or vanish under the very eyes of the spectators, comely young ladies sleep in the air, are put into baskets and are beheaded and brought with swords and spikes unharmed, and are beheaded and brought back into life. These are only some of the feats besides those invented and preferred by this master magician which follow on one another so fast that they leave the audience just bewildered. The performance will be accompanied by special music to suit the atmosphere of Oriental magic.

—:o:—

MUSICAL COMEDY

Mr. R. B. Salisbury's Company has returned to Bombay with a notable new musical comedy, "Mr. Cinders", which will be played at the Royal Opera House until Tuesday. This is reputed to be the most tuneful musical play that has been heard for many years' past, and the favourable opinion it created at the London Hippodrome (where it is still drawing capacity houses) has been confirmed during the last few weeks in Calcutta. There is a definite plot which is more or less a reversal of the story of "Cinderella", and besides a number of catchy tunes it has several dancing items of considerable merit. Other productions next week include "So This Is Love", a musical comedy from the Winter Gardens Theatre in London, and an interesting revival of that broadcast of broad farces, "When Knights Were Bold". This ever-popular play was first produced in the year 1906, and has since been played in every corner of the globe with such success that it has almost rivalled "Charley's Aunt". Incidentally, one member of Mr. Salisbury's Company, Mr. J. Grant Anderson, took part in James Welch's revival of the piece at the Apollo Theatre, London, in 1914.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

A particularly attractive talkie programme has been arranged for the this week at the Excelsior Theatre, where a mystery filmplay, "The Drake Case", will top the bill. A woman accused of murder on almost irrefutable grounds, who refuses to say one word to aid her defence although she protests her innocence and in the same breath says she is glad that the murder victim was slain is the unusual situation presented in "The Drake Case" which is a Universal all-talking film. The Fox Movietone News, which is steadily growing in popularity in Bombay, is included in the programme and contains a wide variety of "sound" news from all parts of the world. War in China, President Hoover and his views on the Naval Parley in London, a demonstration of the new six-eight dance, a monkey battle parachute leaps from an aeroplane and dance scenes from the South Seas are amongst the items in the current issue. Additional attractions at the Excelsior are the Pathe Gazette, an Oswald Rabbit cartoon and a specially reel sung by Ruth Eting, the Sweetheart of Columbia Records.

EDWARD AND EMPRESS.

—:o:—

The principal film at the Empress Cinema during this week will be "The Battle of the Sexes", featuring Jean Hersholt, Phyllis Haver, Billie Bennett, Don Alvardo and Sally O'Neil, which has just completed a successful run at the Empire. The Edward Cinema will screen two feature films, "Arizona Wild Cat", with the ever-popular Tom Mix in the leading role, and an Indian film, "Kusum Kumari". There will be special shows on Sunday morning at both these houses.

GLOBE CINEMA.

Discarding all the old rules of screen comedy making except the fundamental one of winning laughs, Douglas MacLean in "Soft Cushions" now at the Globe Cinema, Sandhurst Road, has produced the most welcome article ....an entirely different screen comedy. Novelty is the keynote from start to finish. The setting of the story is a city of the Far East. MacLean plays a young thief who introduces modern technique into the fine art of winning fame, fortune and beautiful girl by one's wits. Although the settings are Oriental, the action and titles are entirely American. By judiciously combining Arabian Knights' atmosphere with down-to-the-minute wise-cracking gags and titles "Soft Cushions" achieves laughs and thrills by sheer contrast and the broad comedy action is made doubly funny by the unique costuming and pictorially lavish backgrounds.

THE CAPITOL.

"While The City Sleeps", Lon Chaney's latest contribution to the screen, now showing at the Capitol Theatre, will startle even those Chaney fans who are accustomed to almost any surprise in the work of the "man of a thousand faces". Not only does he play a role almost the opposite of anything he has ever played in his career, but the story itself is an amazing sequence of thrills and heart throbs; sensational adventure and battle contrasted to delicate and intimate human touches. In the new Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer under-world drama Chaney is seen as a plain-clothes detective, in a vivid battle against a horde of gangsters, on one side, and a romantic love affair on the other. He veers from the hard-boiled Nemesis of the crime element to a tender lover his great sacrifice at the close of the dramatic story is tempered with prospects of another sensational adventure in the sinister shadows of a city. Anita Page is beautiful as the heroine, and acts the role with a delicate technique that makes it most effective, and Mae Busch is convincing as the hard-boiled woman of the gangster circle. The picture is remarkably staged, with authentic details of New York's police head-quarters and other elaborate incidentals.

THE RIALTO.

Richard Barthelmess' most ardent admirers have their desires granted this week at the Rialto Cinema, Lamington Road, where this highly popular star's latest feature, "The Little Shepherd of Kingdom Come", opened auspiciously last evening. The novel by John Fox Jr. has been given intelligent treatment and has resulted in a beautiful and dramatic screen story. Barthelmess has never been more lovable, nor have his histrionic talents ever been shown to better advantage. There is a dreamy, boyish quality in his interpretation that touches a responsive chord in every breast. Once more Molly O'Day is seen playing opposite the star. In the role of Melissa, the mountain girl, she has a part specially suited to her talent. Doris Dawson, as the Kentucky belle, looks charming and does excellent work. The film will be shown right up till Tuesday next.

WELLINGTON CINEMA.

Monte Blue and Betty Bronson are co-starring in "Brass Knuckles," acclaimed as one of the really big film melodramas of the year. It is a Warner Brothers' production and is screened at the Wellington to-night and this week.

This thrilling story centres round Zac, a youth of the tenements, who while in jail for a crime he did not commit incurred the enmity of a prisoner whose plot he divulged. When his term of imprisonment is ended, Zac, determined to turn over a new leaf befriended the motherless waif of one of his fellow prisoners. Just when everything seemed right, from out of the past came his enemy of prison days seeking a mad revenge, hounding all his efforts to go straight and finally breaking up the home he had made for little June. Pathetic, powerful and heart-stirring are the events which transpire before peace comes again to Zac and June, now grown to womanhood.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

—:o:—

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, Feb. 15.

March	15.31
May	16.08
July	16.25
October	16.42
December	16.61

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, Feb. 15.

March	15.60
May	15.85
Middling Spot	15.48

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, Feb. 15.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 20,000 bales.
Day's Exports to Great Britain 1,000 bales.
Day's Exports to the Continent 8,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, Feb. 15.

	Opening.	Closing.
February		8.48
March	8.46	8.49
April		8.50
May	8.55	8.57
June		8.59
July	8.61	8.65
August		8.67
September		8.69
October	8.68	8.71
November		8.73
December	8.72	8.76
January	8.74	8.77
February	8.74	8.78

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.
Liverpool, Feb 15.
Sales at Liverpool 4,000 bales.
Sales on Speculation 100 bales.
Sales on East Indian Cotton nil.

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Feb. 15.

Scinde, Fully Good	4.65
Scinde, Fine	4.90
Scinde Superfine	5.15
Bengal, Good	4.40
Bengal, Fully Good	4.65
Bengal, Fine	4.90
Oomra, Good	5.60
Oomra, Fully Good	5.90
Oomra, Fine	6.20
Broach, Fully Good	6.35
Broach, Fine	6.60
Broach, Superfine	6.85

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Feb. 15.

March	13.11
May	13.28
July	13.29
November	13.24
December	13.24
January	13.33
Sakellaridis, F. G. F. Spot	13.75

LONDON SILVER
London, Feb. 15.
Silver:—Market closed steady.

Spot	20
Forward	19-7/8

LONDON GOLD
London, Feb. 15.
Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. £4-4-11-1/2

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES
London, Feb. 15.
Interest, Day to Day Loans 3-1/8 per cent.
Interest 7 Day Market Loans 3-1/2 per cent.
Bank Bills, 3 Months 3-15/16 per cent.
Bank Bills, 6 Months 3-29/32 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 Months 4-3/4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 Months 5-1/4 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES
London, Feb. 15

T.T. London on Berlin	20 36-3/4
T.T. London on Amsterdam	12 12-3/4
T.T. London on Brussels	34.90
T.T. London on Madrid	35.72
T.T. London on Milan	92.91
T.T. London on Berne	25.20
T.T. London on Paris	124.20
T.T. London on Prague	184.25

LONDON PRODUCE.
London, Feb. 15.
Cottonseed, Bombay, Ton:—
Shipment Sellers Feb.-Mar. £7-0-0.
Castorseed, Bombay, Ton:—
Sellers Feb.-Mar. £15-12-6.
Rapeseed, Toria Ton:—
Sellers Feb.-Mar. £15-7-6.

LINSEED.
London, Feb. 15.
Linseed, Calcutta, Ton:—
Shipment Nominal Feb.-Mar. £21-17-6.
Linseed, Calcutta, Ton:—
Sellers Apl.-May £19-10-0.
Linseed, La Plata, Ton:—
Shipment Hull Sellers Feb.-Mar. £17-12-6.
Linseed, Bombay, Ton:—
Shipment Sellers Feb.-Mar. £19-15-0.

LINSEED OIL.
London, Feb. 15.
Linseed, Oil naked, London, cwt.:
Buyers Mar.-April 39/3.
Linseed, Oil, naked, London, cwt.:
Buyers May-Aug. 38/9.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.
London, Feb. 15.
Rozario Santa Fe, per 63-1/2 lb.
Cargoes:—
Sellers Feb.-Mar. 40/3.
Barletta Russo, per 63-1/2 lb.
Cargoes:—
Sellers Feb.-Mar. 40/6.
Wheat, South Australian, Parcels:
Afloat Paid 42/-.
Wheat Choice White Karachi, Parcels:—
Value May-June 43/6.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.
London, Feb. 15.
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch, Standard, No. 25 C. & F. Calcutta:—
Feb.-March per cwt. 10/3-2/4.
C. & F. Bombay:—
Feb.-March per cwt. 10/4+3/4.
C. & F. Karachi: —
Feb.-March per cwt. 10/4-3/4.

LONDON RUBBER.
London, Feb. 15.
Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed lb. Spot Sellers 8d.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.
London, Feb. 15.
Coffee, Fair Rio, (No. 7 Quality), Spot 10-5/8

DUMPING COTTON GOODS IN INDIA.

Need Of Sympathetic Co-Operation.

Dissatisfaction continues among cotton industrialists at the subordination of their interests to those of foreign manufacturers who have been dumping their goods on the Indian market. A table is appended which illustrates the marked tendency in this direction. In order that confidence may be restored and trade consequently improved, it is essential in this critical period that there be sympathetic co-operation between Government and the mercantile community, with mutual generosity and imaginative genius of the best minds directed to overcoming the obstacles that have been and may be encountered.

IMPORTS OF YARN & PIECEGOODS. (Cotton).

	Yarn in Lbs. (000s omitted).		Piecegoods in Yds. (000s omitted) (Grey, white, coloured and fents).		
	1927.	1928.	1929.	1927.	1928.	1929.
United Kingdom	20,741	20,641	22,100	1500,478	1455,752	1276,003
Italy	468	436	1,534	23,362	35,928	22,490
China	11,548	9,841	10,884	6,793	5,325	16,933
Japan	22,526	6,707	10,943	3314,62	306,502	520,693
Netherlands	524	132	28	19,749	19,127	19,353
Switzerland	459	286	609	12,654	14,702	9,190
U. S. A.	——	——	——	22,480	23,346	23,492
Germany	——	——	——	2,558	2,304	1,346
Belgium	——	——	——	1,685	2,385	948
Other countries	375	513	182	6,483	11,524	16,204
	56,643	38,556	46,279	1927,704	1876,895	1907,248
Less re-exports	1102	631	508	32,325	29,152	21,958
Net Imports	55,541	37,925	45,771	1895,379	1847,743	1885,290

CRADDOCKIAN EFFUSIONS.

—:o:—

Result Of His "Extravagant Fancy."

LONDON, Feb. 14.

The speeches of the Viceroy on the 25th January and after on political problems have been interpreted by Indian leaders as retracting from the stand taken in the announcement of 31st October and that is how they have been regarded in Conservative circles in England. But, as far as the extreme Tory politicians,—for whom Sir Michael O'Dwyer, Lord Birkenhead and others claim to speak,—are concerned, there is no appreciation of the Viceroy's pronouncements.

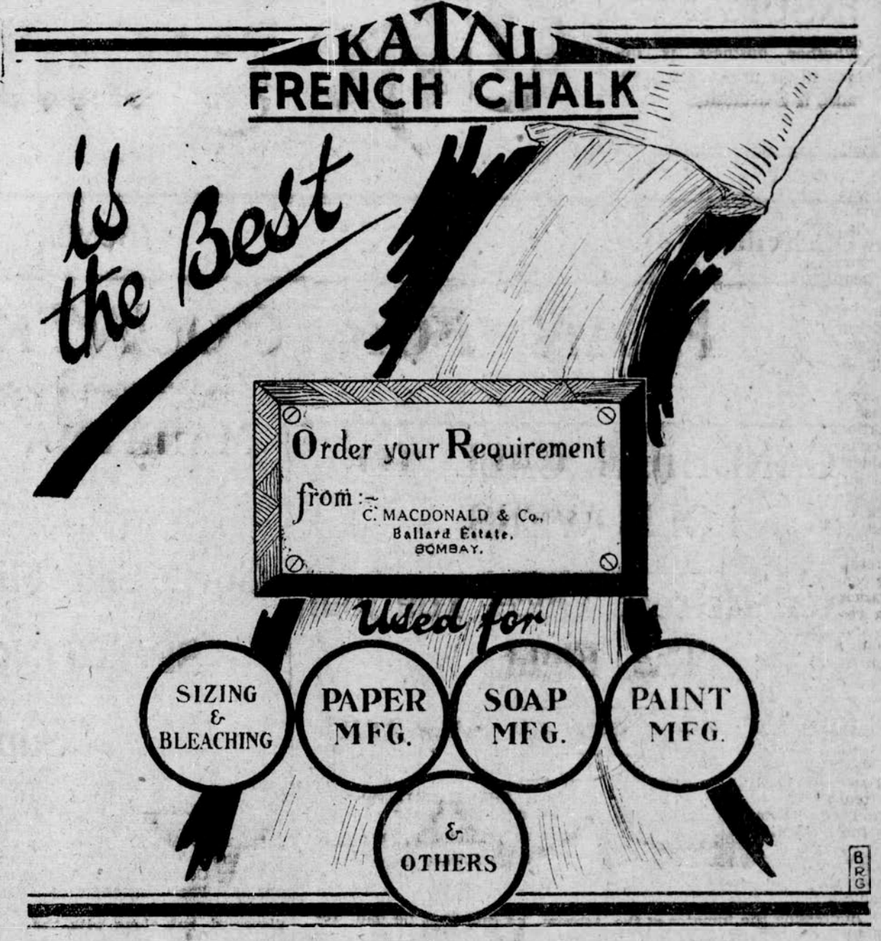
DIEHARD CRADDOCK.

Says Sir Reginald in the "Times": "Every occasion that the Viceroy dilates in his speeches upon the advantages of Dominion Status as the goal of political India as compared with Independence for which the Congress has declared and dwells upon the folly of demanding Independence, it conveys to those who listen to him, especially politically-minded Indians, that there is the idea of a very early consummation of the ideal of Dominion Status." Recognising that the outstanding characteristic of recent speeches of the Viceroy is to emphasise that the journey's end and the journey are quite separate and distinct. Sir Reginald says that the words of caution of His Excellency that there is a difference between the definition of goal and arrival at the goal are not taken seriously by politicians and are regarded merely as camouflage used in order to prevent the British Government's real intentions being prematurely disclosed, resulting in embarassment to the Labour Government.

Continuing, Sir Reginald points out that Earl Russel's expression of honest opinion held in British circles regarding the unripeness of India to-day for the attainment of Dominion Status raised a serious outcry in the Indian Press imperilling seriously the support accorded by the Indian Moderates to the scheme of the Round Table Conference. One result is, says Sir Reginald, that the authorities have been compelled to occupy an illogical position of maintaining to the British Public, with a view to allay British anxiety at the prospects of immediate grant of Dominion Status to India, that Dominion Status is a goal capable of early realisation. Arising from such illogical position, says Sir Reginald, two difficulties have to be met with in regard to the Indian situation. The first result and a serious difficulty is that excessive demands of extremists themselves ascend to the realms of extravagant fancy. The second result and equally a serious cause of embarrassment is that openly avowed revolutionaries are left unmolested so that the equanimity of Moderates may not be disturbed.

POSTPONING EVIL DAY.

Concluding, Sir Reginald declares the present situation in India is one of postponing the evil day until it has become more evil. Consequently, the confidence of the Indian masses in the British Government has been considerably undermined and the Simon Commission is steadily queered. As regards Europeans in India, officials are muzzled by service conditions while unofficial Europeans are trying to assume a feeling of pleasure at the prospect of India being government by a caucus of Indian politicians dependent upon and receiving the support of the British bayonet.—Free Press Beam Service.



Found Hanging And Dead.

—:o:—

Ramooni Bapu (30), a Malabari Hindu, was found hanging near the water-tap of the house belonging to Janmohmed Salemohmed at Nishanpada Road on Friday. The deceased had tied one end of his dhoti to the iron pipe and the other end to his neck.

In the morning when women living in the building went to fill water from the tap they saw the body hanging and reported the matter to the police.

The body was removed to the morgue where the Coroner's jury after hearing the evidence returned a verdict of suicide.

CONGRESS WORK IN MAHARASHTRA

—:o:—

Congress Party Formed.

In a meeting of selected Congressmen from different districts of Maharashtra on Sunday the 2nd February 1930, it was resolved to form a party for carrying out Congress-Work vigorously and extensively in Maharashtra. The Party will be called 'Maharashtra Congress Party'.

The object of the party is to accept and support the Congress Manifesto of 26th January 1930 and to work for the realisation of the object therein with methods enunciated in the same and to carry out the resolutions of the Congress passed from time to time.

Membership: Every Congressman who agrees with the object of the party is entitled to be a Member of the Party.

The party decided to take up the following items from the Congress-programme as its Work for the current year.

(1) To enrol Congress members, accepting the new creed 1/4 per cent. of the total population of the Province.

(2) To supply at least 100 volunteers to join the civil disobedience campaign, that may be started by the Congress Working Committee.

(3) To enlist 1,000 volunteers in the Hindusthani Seva Dal of the Congress.

(4) To sell by hawking khadi worth Rs. 50,000.

(5) To approach cloth merchants in the province to organise an effective Foreign Cloth Boycott, and to resort to picketing in selected areas.

A provisional executive body is formed of the following members, with Sjt. S. D. Dev as the President.

Attitude Regarding M. P. C. C.: Taking into consideration the resignations given by many of the present office-bearers of the M. P. C. C. because of their inability to carry out the Lahore Congress programme, as it is opposed to their honest convictions, the party resolved that if the present party in office would show willingness to hand over the offices, unconditionally, bonafide, to the party to carry out the Lahore Congress Programme, they should be accepted.

ETHICS OF PUBLIC DEBTS

—:o:—

(Continued from page 6.)

however, because the currency supply of the community is thus restricted and reduced from time to time, capital begins to be dearer and ever more dear. Government thus force the market up against themselves by their own acts. And they, poor devils, cannot help this idiotic maze of a vicious circle. For, if they did not manipulate the volume of currency, every time that the Rupee-sterling exchange showed signs of going against India, they would have the mortification to find their exchange resolutions exploded like thin bubbles into ether. And, if they went on manipulating the currency volume from time to time, they must confront a dear money market in the busy season of the year, viz., October to March. There is, of course, no choice left to them but to follow the involutions and evolutions of this endless maze of their own creation. It may be, that, in the course of this vicious circle, they find industry dying and trade languishing. Take the figures of the foreign trade for the nine months of the current year; and contrast them for the corresponding period of the last year. Last year, our exports all told were, by this time, 221 crores; this year, they are 214.8 crores. Sir George Schuster might, perhaps, be gratified at the fact that this year the bullion imports in payment of our favourable foreign trade have fallen very considerably, even in proportion to last year, which itself had marked a record decline. For, for the first ten months of this year, we have only imported about 19 crores net of gold and silver, as against 27 crores roughly about the same time last year. But, alas, even though the people have taken the sage advice of Sir George against this wasteful habit of taking payment for their goods in honest money, to the extent of reducing their imports of precious metals by nearly a third if not more,—they have really speaking a progressive reducing means of buying such luxuries,—he can afford to have no mercy upon them. Or rather, in stead of using the surplus apparently indicated by his own index of prosperity, Sir George prefers to invite the foreign capitalist; and at rates of interest, which in effect are fifty per cent. better than he thought it worth his while to offer to the Indian investor, large or small. True, the interest paid to the Indian lender would remain in the country; while the interest on sterling loan is an endless drain pipe, which goes on progressively impoverishing this country. What do Sir George and his like care for such trifles? True, again, the high terms offered to this Sterling Loan are, by the "equal" facilities for investment therein offered to Indian capitalists, likely to attract what small surplus of floating capital might still be lingering in some nook or corner in this country. But what of that either? The capitalists and big bugs will be pleased, even if they are not in silent partnership with the Government in this barefaced organised loot. Not a single awkward question seems so far to have been addressed to the Finance Member apropos of this loan, though the Secretary of State himself assured the Indian gullibles the other day that exploiting of India had ceased and will discontinue absolutely in the near future. These are the usual claptraps of modern democracies, which no one misses to utter when they look excellent salad dressing—but which no one believes in. The only sufferer is the tax-payer. But, then, why does he support such Congress maniacs as talk of Repudiation of Debts? Don't they need a lesson to be taught? And is this not an excellent method of teaching an overdue lesson? There was no talk of repudiation in 1921, when another such ruinous 7-1/2 per cent. loan was floated in England. But what of that either? They rule in this land on the excellent maxim of "Heads I win, and tails you lose" and woe betide the hardy critic who dares to point out the intrinsic absurdity of this position, or even hints at mere despair driving the Indian to think of insolvency as the only way out of an intolerable, unjustifiable burden. After all, to him it cannot but appear as a mere cutting of the losses; and a time might come when he may be past caring what his creditors and governors think of his expedients of despair.

(To Be Continued)

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P. and O. SAILINGS to Plymouth and LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamers.		Tons
1930			
22 Feb.	Viceroy of India † ..	ALL	19 000
1 Mch.	Maloja x ..		20·827
8	Kaisar-i-Hind	VESSELS	11·518
15	Razmak@ ..		10,602
22	Ranpura ..		16·601
29	Naldera x ..	NOW SAIL	16·088
5 Apl.	Ranchi ..		16·650
12	Rawalpindi*		16·619
17	Morea (Extra)		10·946
19	Razmak ..	DIRECT	10·602
26	Malwa* ..		11,000
29	Narkunda x..		16 572
3 May	Viceroy of India ..	FROM	19,648
10	Rajputana*..		16,568
17	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
24	Mooltan x ..	BOMBAY	20·847
31	Macedonia ..		11,120
7 June	Mantua* ..		10·946
14	Comorin ..		16·132
21	Maloja x ..	WITHOUT	20,827
28	Razmak@ ..		10,857
5 July	Ranpura* ..		16·601
12	Malwa ..		11·000
19	Naldera x ..	TRANSHIP	16·088
26	Rawalpindi..		16·619
2 Aug.	Morea* ..	MENT	10·946
9	Macedonia ..		11·120
16	Narkundax..		16,572
23	Razmak ..		10,857
30	Rajputana*..	AT	16,568
Sept.	Ranpura ..		16 601
813	Mooltan x ..		20,847
20	Ranchi ..		16,650
27	Mantua* ..	ADEN	10,946
4 Oct.	Viceroy of India ..		19 648
11	Comorin x ..		15 132
18	Kaisar-i-Hind		11 518
25	Malwa* ..		10 986

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

Calls at Monaco Friday, 7th March after leaving Marseilles and will stay there for about 18 hours. Passengers may disembark there.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First and second Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduce Rate will be issued for any mail steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "MACEDONIA" on the 31st May, 1930 and terminating with the "VICEROY OF INDIA" leaving Marseilles September 5th and due in Bombay on the 19th September, 1930. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon.	2nd Saloon.
To London and back by Sea	£105	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train Across France in both directions	£126	£90
To Marseilles and back	£100	£72

The accommodations allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 18th January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT PORT SAUDAN, MALTA and/or TANGIER.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1930		
3rd Apr.	Dumana ..	8,427
17th Apr.	Domala ..	8,422

These two vessels are only one class ships. Fares as follows:—

	Single	Return
Bombay to Plymouth	A £64	£105
	B £60	£105
	C £56	£ 9[illegible]

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P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1930		
18 Feb.	Chakrata* ..	Straits Shanghai & Japan.
20 Feb.	Tamatsu Maru	Straits & Japan.
26 Feb.	Nagoya ..	Colombo Madras & Calcutta.
2 Feb.	Mirzapore* ..	Straits, China & Japan.
28 Feb.	Narkunda ..	Colombo & Australia.
24 Mar.	Kidderpore ..	Straits China & Japan.
28 Mar.	Mooltan ..	Colombo & Australia.
25 Apr.	Maloja ..	Colombo & Australia.
9 May.	Ranpura ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
23 May	Nalderа ..	Colombo & Australia.
6 June	Morea ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
20 June	Narkunda ..	Colombo & Australia
4 July	Rajputana ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.
18 July	Mooltan ..	Colombo & Australia.
1 Aug.	Mantua ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
15 Aug.	Comorin ..	Colombo, & Australia.
29 Aug.	Malwa ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
12 Sept.	Naldera ..	Colombo & Australia.
26 Sept.	Morea ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
10 Oct.	Narkunda ..	Colombo & Australia.
24 Oct.	Rawalpindi ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.

*Cargo only.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

Holiday Excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the First Saloon only at the following fares from Bombay:

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Adelaide	£ 76
Melbourne	£ 78
Sydney	£ 80
Brisbane	£ 82
Auckland or Wellington (N. Z.) via Sydney	£100

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BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1930		
17 Feb	Vita ..	Karachi via Porebunder, P'Okha and C'Mandvi.
19 Feb.	Barjora ..	Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi and Persian Gulf Ports
21 Feb	Varela ..	Basrah viz Karachi
26 Feb.	Karagola ..	East and South Africa.
14 Mar.	Ellora ..	Mombassa via Zanzibar.
22 Mar.	Chakla ..	Karachi via P'Bunder, Dwarka and C'Mandvi.

There will be sailings to Karachi on Mondays, Wednesday, Thursday Friday and Saturday every week. The departure of the Karachi Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs. Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamers or through passengers to Basreh.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with

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NYK LINE

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leaves.
*Nagato Maru..	5901	9 Feb.	21 Feb
*YamagataMaru	3807	15 Feb.	23 Feb.
*Bengal Maru ..	5396	18 Feb.	2 Mar.
Kashima Maru	10000	....	@5 Mar.
Tamba Maru ..	5845	27 Feb	12 Mar.
*San Fransisco Maru ..	5831	4 Mar.	15 Mar.
Hakone Maru..	10500	....	@19 „
*Tokushima „	5976	19 Mar.	30 Mar.
Suwa Maru ..	11000	....	@ 2 Apr.
Sado Maru ..	5893	30 Mar.	13 Apr.
Fushimi Maru..	11000	....	@16 „
*Tottori Maru..	5973	15 Apr.	25 Apr
Hakozaki Maru.	10500	....	@30 „
*Penang Maru..	5214	19 Apr.	30 Apr.
Awa Maru ..	6028	30 Apr.	14 May
Hakusan Maru.	10500	— —	@14May

*Do not carry passengers.
@From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Kitano Maru ..	8000	6 Mar.	23 Mar
Haruna Maru ..	10800	20 Mar.	6 April
Kamo Maru ..	8000	3 Apr.	20 April

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons.	From Hong-kong	From Kobe
Tiyo Maru ..	23000	Maiden	16 Mar.
Chichibu Maru ..	22000	9 Mar, Maiden voyage	1 April

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The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

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Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED,—Respectable and reliable AGENTS for the sale of all our produces. Only those experienced need apply with stamp to:—M. P. MIZARKAR & CO. Mangalore.

R2169

WANTED—CANDIDATES for Telegraph, Wireless, Station Master and Electrical Courses, Railway Fare PAID. Boarding arrangements, Prospectus on two anna stamps.—ROYAL TELEGRAPH COLLEGE, Clock Tower, DELHI.

A R2186

WANTED—AGENTS for sale of "Bombay Chronicle" and "Bombay Samachar" Daily and Sunday Editions. Apply for Revised Terms to the MANAGER, The Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay 1.

THE PRUDENTIAL BANK (India) LTD

Wants some reliable and energetic Organising Inspectors on Rs. 75-10-150 plus Rs. 25 as T. A. to secure candidates desirous to take loan. Only the selected candidates will be supplied with the terms and conditions and he will have to invest Rs. 300 by purchasing 12 shares of the Company, of which Rs. 120 must be paid immediately after selection and the balance in three equal quarterly instalments. Application with testimonials should reach to the Calcutta Office of the Bank for terms and particulars. No interview before selection. Apply to:

ANDERSON & CO.,
Managing Agents,
Mercantile Buildings, Calcutta.

WANTED

Correspondence is invited from gentlemen of education who will consider taking up Life Insurance as a profession or side line. Our Policies offer Rs. 15,000 insurance at Rs 5.000 rates. No previous experience necessary, as we operate a thorough course of instructions for our men. Health-full permanent connection with fine future. Liberal bonuses and commissions (Renewal Commission permanent and payable to legal heirs) paid to men of grit and integrity and first class references. Apply:—

THE
Northern India Insurance Coy., Ltd.

18, Nisbet Road LAHORE.

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL LIMITED.

Mirzapore Square North, Calcutta, Premier and Largest Indian Hotel, Best arrangements, Home comforts, Family suits available. Daily charges—Rs. 10, 6, 4-8, & 3. Telegrams:—"CALHOTEL."

BOOKS & STAMPS.

SECONDHAND BOOKS—School College and general reading books available at about half price. Books purchased moffusil orders executed SHRI BHARAT BOOK DEPOT, Thakurdwar Corner, Bombay.

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PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
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Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their Advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the COMMON JURY, summoned for the Current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court (Second Floor) on MONDAY MORNING, the 17th instant at 11 o'clock (S. T.)

BUNDALIBHOY HAJEEBHOY,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Sheriff's Office, High Court,
Bombay, 15th February 1930.

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WANTED.

The following staff for the proposed Sir Ganga Ram Girls School, Lahore, to be opened next May.

1. PRINCIPAL—must be a graduate, preferably with foreign qualifications and administrative capacity. Starting salary Rs. 250 to 350.
2. SENIOR ASSISTANT—Trained graduate or M.A. Starting salary Rs. 150—200.
3. SECOND ASSISTANT—B.A. B.T. on Rs. 150.
4. ONE ENGLISH MISTRESS—B.A. (preferably with honours in English), B. T. for special English Classes, on Rs. 140.
5. One SCIENCE MISTRESS—B.Sc. (preferably Honours) B.T. or S.A.V. Rs. 140.
6. ONE MATHEMATICS MISTRESS—B.A. (preferably honours in Mathematics), B.T. or S.A.V. Rs. 140.
7. TWO FORM MISTRESSES—B.A. B.T. or S.A.V. on Rs. 110 each.
8. Two KINDERTON MISTRESSES—On Rs. 80 each.
9. SANSKRIT and HINDI MISTRESS—Shastri with good Oriental qualifications on Rs. 80.
10. ONE MISTRESS to teach Punjabi—on Rs. 55.
11. Two S. V. MISTRESSES for Junior Classes on Rs. 55 each.
12. One Games MISTRESS—Girl Guide preferred on Rs. 40.
13. One CLERK (woman) preferably a Steno-typist—On Rs. 65. MA.'s with experience can be considered in place of trained B.A.'s Initial salaries in the case of the Principal and her Senior Assistant will be fixed according to qualifications, experience, and administrative ability.

Candidates must specify the following in their applications: Age, Educational qualifications, Experience, Sports and general activities interested in, Post applied for.

Applications in duplicate with copies of not more than three recent testimonials should reach the undersigned marked "Girls School Staff" before the 1st March, 1930.

Honorary Secretary,
Sir Ganga Ram Trust Society, Post Box 115, Lahore.

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PUBLIC NOTICES.

MADRAS PORT TRUST.

APPOINTMENT OF EXECUTIVE ENGINEER AT THE PORT OF MADRAS.

APPLICATIONS in writing for the above appointment will be received by the undersigned on behalf of the Trustees of the Port of Madras up to the 7th March, 1930. Candidates must hold the B.Sc. Degree in Engineering of a recognised University or be an Associate Member of the Institution of Civil Engineers, London, by examination, and must have previous practical experience on Dock and Harbour Works and preferably a knowledge of reinforced concrete design and construction. Salary Rs. 1,250 per mensem rising by annual increments of Rs. 50 to Rs. 1,650 per mensem with a house rent allowance of Rs. 150 per mensem, if not provided with free quarters.

Candidates must be of robust physique and before appointment will be required to pass a medical examination by a Medical Officer nominated by the Trustees.

The selected candidate will be required to join duty as soon after 1st May, 1930, as possible. Applicants should forward copies of testimonials, which will not be returned, and also full particulars of nationality, education, age, diplomas or degrees, etc.

Applications should be addressed to the Chairman, Madras Port Trust, Harbour, Madras, and covers containing them should be superscribed "Application for the post of Executive Engineer".

No personal applications will be entertained.

G. G. ARMSTRONG,
Chairman, Madras Port Trust.

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PUBLIC NOTICE.

As His Excellency the Governor will drive IN STATE from the Secretariat to the Council Hall on the afternoon of MONDAY, the 17th instant, Mayo Road south of the Secretariat and the area surrounding Wellington Fountain will be closed to all vehicular traffic as found necessary from 2 p.m. until after His Excellency has returned from the Council Hall.

This order is made under Section 23 (4) of Act IV of 1902

P. A. KELLY,
Commissioner of Police.
Head Police Office,
Bombay, 14th February, 1930.

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TO TIMBER PURCHASERS.

For information regarding sal and other timbers available from the U. P. Government Forests please apply to:—

DIVISIONAL FOREST OFFICER,
Utilisation Division,
Bareilly, U. P.

NOTICE

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that Mr. R. B SIRDAW, JINJA, UGANDA, has been appointed as our Sole Agent for: Uganda, Kenya-coloney, Tanagnyika and Zinjibar Colonies of Africa. None else is authorized to export from India or import in the above said colonies of Africa. Amritdhara and its preparations.

MANAGER, Amritdhara,
Lahore.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

INSOLVENCY NO. 1289 OF 1927.

Re: FRAMROZ RUSTOMJI BHATHENA, of Bombay, residing at 283, Frere Road .. An Insolvent.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the abovenamed Insolvent has applied to the Court for his discharge and that the Court has fixed the 15th April, 1930, at 11-15 a.m. for hearing the application.

Dated this 14th day of February, 1930.

K. A. BHOJWANI,
Insolvency Registrar.

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AUCTION SALES.

GANDHI AND CO.

SALE THIS DAY AT 1-30 P.M. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE OF UNDECORTICATED KARDI OIL CAKE EXPELLER.

Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will, under instructions from Messrs. Dabholker and Jeshtaram, Attorneys for Sheth Maganlal Ghelabhai, Proprietor, Gujrat Oil Mills, Poona, and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Mussabhai and Co., the defaulting purchasers, sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 17th February, 1930, at 1-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Junction of Musjid Road and Daryasthan Gulli, Mandvi:—

130 tons undecorticated Kardi Oil Cake Expeller guaranteed to contain 28 per cent. Oil and Albumonoid, sand not to exceed 2-1/2 per cent., packed in second-hand gunny bags.

The goods are lying at Grain Depot "L" Shed, Sewree, for inspection, by appointment.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & CO.

CRAWFORD & CO.,

AUCTION SALE OF THE INSOLVENTS' TILE SHOP GOODS AT DUNCAN ROAD, NULL BAZAR.

Under instructions from the Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of Jusab Karmali and Co. (Insolvents), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW (TUESDAY), the 18th February, 1930, at 3 p.m., (S. T.), at the said Insolvents' Shop premises at No. 511, Duncan Road, Null Bazar, the following:—

About 62 cases and a big lot of loose tiles of various kinds and dseigns, borders, stone slabs, marble foot stands, rough tiles, white angles, bags of cements, writing tables, chairs, clocks, ceiling fans, stands, etc., etc.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

MESSRS. MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF 36 BALES (C. P. NO. 2 DHARWA MOTI-BAG) COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 19th February, 1930, at 1-45 p.m. (S. T.), at the Cotton Depot, Sewree, near the Cotton Exchange Room, by order of the Insurance Office concerned, the abovementioned damaged Cotton.

MENESSE & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

WHITE CITY

BAZARGATE STREET OPP. MINT, FORT.

GRAND FAREWELL NIGHTS

OF

THE PRESENT SEASON

LAST NIGHT! LAST NIGHT!

FREE RIDES on "THE WHIP,"
FREE RIDES on "THE AEROPLANES,"
FREE RIDES on "THE GIANT FERRIS WHEEL,"
FREE RIDES on "THE WHIZZY WHIRL."
PRESENTATION OF Rs. 250
WILL BE GIVEN AWAY
TO-NIGHT ! ! TO-NIGHT ! !
NIGHTLY AT 6 P. M.
ADMISSION TO GROUNDS ANNAS **2**

EMPIRE THEATRE

NOTHING LIKE IT SEEN IN BOMBAY.
SATURDAY and SUNDAY
PACKED FROM FLOOR TO CEILING
6-30 P. M.—TO-DAY & TO-MORROW 10 P. M.
THE GREAT NICOLA
THE GREAT NICOLA
Reduced Popular Prices Rs. 4, 3, 2, Re 1, Plus Tax
Plan At Empire—Box Office Open all day.
Phone 20286 for Seats.

THE CAPITOL From Sunday February 23rd.
FOR FIVE DAYS ONLY!
DAILY AT 6 & 9-45 P. M.
ERNEST KAAI'S
HAWAIIAN TROUBADOURS.
Breathing all the sweetness of the Southern Seas!
HAWAIIAN MAIDENS! HULA HULA DANCES
PLANS NOW OPEN AT THE THEATRE.
Prices of Admission:—Rs. 5-12; Rs. 3-6; Rs. 2-4; Re. 1-2.

Excelsior Theatre
6-30 and 10 p.m.
Universal's
All-Talking Picture:
THE DRAKE CASE
With a Big Cast headed by the Beautiful
GLADYS BROCKWELL.
The Strongest Court Trial in which a Mother faces death for murder rather than bare her past to a daughter who accuses her
NEVER A MURDER TRIAL LIKE THIS

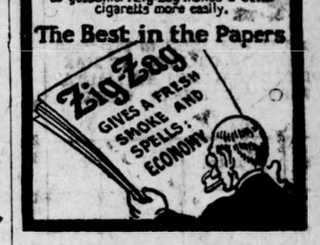
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
TO-NIGHT at 9-30 P.M.
R. B. SALISBURY
presents
Mr. CINDERS.
From the London Hippodrome.
Booking at Rose & Co. after 4 p.m. at the Theatre.

THE RIALTO
TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW
Only at 6-15 8-15 & 10 P. M.

THE CAPITOL
DAILY AT 6-30 and 10 p.m
His Last Silent Film!
LON CHANEY

ANITA PAGE and LON CHANEY in "WHILE THE CITY SLEEPS"
Gives you 1001 thrills in
WHILE THE CITY SLEEPS
Free List Suspended.

GLOBE CINEMA
Sandhurst Road.
5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 Daily
Saturday, Sunday & Friday
Matinees at 3-30 p. m.
FAST AND FUNNY
DOUGLAS MACLEAN
IN
"SOFT CUSHIONS"
A smart aleck pulls the Sultan's beard, steals the Sultan's favourite and almost has his neck chopped off!
DON'T MISS
Also showing.
2 reels Rollicking comedy.

Zig Zag
CIGARETTE PAPERS
IN THE HANDY PACKING
Each paper you take leaves the next ready! Semi-transparent Absolutely pure. Crisp as a Bank-note but thin as gossamer. Zig-Zag makes a better cigarette more easily.
The Best in the Papers


Photographers!

You may learn by your own experience or
You may profit by the experience of others
You can keep on experimenting for years or
You can use Marion's Plates right now.

But Time is Money.

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provide a speed for every purpose.

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USE **ZANDU'S**
Makardhwaj
a Remedy that in
Preventing Intestinal Fermentation, Developing Digestive Powers and Promoting Health and Strength is
Unrivalled in Ayurved
IN
General Debility
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Never fail to use it in either of the two forms:
SUVARNA GHATIT
Makardhwaj
Makardhwaj—Bhaishajya Ratnavali Va.
(Purna Chandrodaya)
RUPEES TEN PER TOLA
SUVARNA MISHRIT
Makardhwaj Guti
Swalpa Chandrodaya Makardhwaj (Bhaishajya Ratnavali Dhwaj)
(Purna Chandrodaya, Gold and Chandrodaya Anupan)
RUPEES EIGHT PER TOLA
Have it from To-day
Ask for Makardhwaj Leaflet
ZANDU
Pharmaceutical Works, Ltd.
Sayani Road BOMBAY 14
Selling Depot:
Old Bhatia Mahajanwadi,
Kalbadevi :: :: BOMBAY 2

POONA DAY BY DAY.

JAIN COMMUNITY THROBBING WITH REFORM SPIRIT.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
POONA, Feb. 15.

Junnar a Taluka Town in Poona district, was astir with unusual with activities. The preparations for the celebrations of the Tercentenary of the birth of Shivaji are, of course, going on. In addition to them the Jain Conferences were held there amidst great enthusiasm. From the proceedings of the Conference, it was evident that the whole community was throbbing with the spirit of social reform. A few orthodox people tried to create a row. But it was to no purpose. They demanded that some portions objectionable to them, should be struck off from the presidential address. But the president Mr. Sojpal of Bombay was firm and these obscurantist disturbers had to go away disappointed. The Conference then passed off quietly and adopted several resolutions which prove that the community as a whole, was advancing. Among others the following resolutions were passed. The Deccan Agriculturists, Relief Act., should be cancelled as it has not benefited the ryot. Rs. 40000/- should be given for a chair of Jain literature to the Benares Hindu University. A Committee to carry on propaganda of the Conference work was appointed. All harmful customs should be abolished. The following reforms should be particularly attended to:—

Boys and girls should not be maried before they are 18 and 14 years of age respectively. 2 No man above 50 should marry. 3 Second marriage when the first wife is living should be prohibited. 4 Expenses for ceremonies after death should be curtailed 5 Purchase and sale of girls and boys should be stopped. There should be no dances etc. in marriage ceremonies. All Jains should wear Swadeshi cloth and Khadi. All the speakers in the Conferences emphasised the need of reforms in these days. This Conference was suspended for the last ten years. But it was creditable to Junnar and Poona Jains to have girded up their loins to hold the sessions and make them succesful even in the 'poisoned atmosphere' as the president said in his closing speech.

To add to the enthusiasm of the people of Junnar, Balgandharva had gone there and held a musical concert. It was a treat and he was duly honoured by the local people. There he laid stress on the great need of physical culture and strenuous efforts.

RAILWAY STRIKE.

The strikers have not yet yielded. The sweepers received their pay and again joined the strike. They are not going to leave their quarters. New men are being rapidly recruited and a crowd of them appears to be waiting in the station day and night. The superior Railway staff is confident of breaking the strike. The office of the Union of Railwaymen receives help from the public and whatever grain or other provisions are obtained, are distributed to the strikers. "Kesari" and "Dayan Prakash" have strongly censured the action of the Assembly in not even allowing the adjournment motion to be considered. The latter is particularly wroth, though a Modarate organ, with the attiture of the capitalists, mill-owners and European representatives in not caring to stand up in the Chamber when the motion was put!

SMALL-POX.

On the 12th and the 13th there were 22 and 17 attacks and 15 and 10 deaths respectively due to small-pox. The mortality of infants below one was 13 and 10 respectively on the two days.

Dr. P. V. Shikhare has seriously ill for the last three days.

The prize-distribution of the successful students in the Deccan College boating races was performed by Mrs. Rawlinson at the Boat Club.

It is proposed to take a deputation to the Post-Master General to bring to his notice several grievances of the Poona post-men who are being fined and otherwise punished for the slightest faults.

On the occasion of the Gokhale Anniversary, Mr. K. Nataranjan is going to deliver an address in the Deccan Sabha on the 19th instant in the evening at 6 P.M.

Mr. G. K. Sathe, known as Hundiwala Sathe, passed away on Sunday last. He was a well-known dealer in "hundis" of a very long and respectable standing. He was 75 at the time of his death.

Mr. V. T. Kulkarhi of the People's International Travel and Commerce Company, sentenced to 9 months R. I. and Rs. 200/- fine by the City Magistrate has filed an appeal with the District Magistrate.

A butler by name Yasam Rajman was sentenced to 4 months' R. I. for house-breaking. Having broken into a washerman's house, the accused ran away and hid himself in a neighbouring privy where he was arrested.

M. L. Jagdale was sentenced to 4 months' R. I. for practising fraud upon Kondi Dagade by giving him a Komti girl as his own niece. The girl was recognised by her uncle. The accused had with him some clothes of Dagade and an ornament.

NO TABLE IS COMPLETE
WITHOUT
HOLBROOK'S
WORCESTERSHIRE
SAUCE
AND
PURE MALT VINEGAR

Sold by all Dealers and Stores.

Sole Agents:
HERBERT, SON & CO., Ltd., BOMBAY

LATEST
Model x-Word Home
Competition—C.
Prize Rs. 1250.
Key Solution with Swarajya-Madras
Last Date 5-3-1930.
Apply for leaflets, etc., to:—
MODEL X-WORD HOME—
Chunangad-Ottapalam-
S. MALABAR

SAVE JAMNADAS MEHTA FROM HIMSELF.

—:o:—

CONGRESSMEN'S DUTY ON TUESDAY.

To explain the mandate of the Congress in regard to election to Legislatures, a public meeting was held under the auspices of the Girgaum District Congress Committee on Saturday evening in the compound of the Congress House, when Prof. D. R Gharpure presided.

Mr. Padbidri, in his vigorous speech, narrated the circumstances that had led the Congress to declare a complete boycott of Legislatures. The duty of all Congressmen and even of all Nationalist Indians was, he said, quite plain, namely, that they had to boycott the polling booths on the day of the forthcoming Assembly election. There was no question for them whether one candidate was better than another, although perhaps it might be the case. In voting for a candidate who professed the creed of the Congress they would be stultifying themselves and the great national institution to which they all owed allegiance. The candidate who stood in the name of independence must be saved against his worst conscience. It was now an established fact that the way to Swaraj was not through Councils.

Mr. S. K. Patil maintained that the national discipline demanded that those who defied the behests of the Congress must be left severely alone by Congressmen. It was sheer nonsense to imagine that the way to "Purna Swaraj" lay through the portals of the Legislatures.

Mr. C. K. Narayanswamy also spoke.

Prof. Gharpure exhorted the public to stand by the Congress in the forthcoming national battle which was going to be fought to the finish.

An appeal was made to the audience to enlist themselves as Congress members in response to which several of them filled their forms on the spot.

A vote of thanks to the chair brought the proceedings to a close.

"MR. CINDERS" AT OPERA HOUSE.

—:o:—

A Highly Successful Presentation.

When Mr. R. B. Salisbury's Co., visited Bombay several weeks ago they could not have had a very successful season, but their return visit is bound to prove a better financial venture.

Such was the impression one gathered when looking around the crowded auditorium on Saturday night. There was a packed house to see the new musical comedy "Mr. Cinders" which is now running with such great success at the London music-halls.

The play is based on the old Cinderalla story of pantomime, with just a little reshuffling of the situations and gave the artistes an opportunity of displaying their various talents.

With the music tuneful and gay and exhilarating without the clangur in and clamour of American revue; the dancing and pretty scenery the play is bound to make a big appeal.

The honours of the night went to Miss Betty Hare and John Mills. We fancy the former has replaced Miss Towyna Thomas who was the "Funny Face" of the last Company and this was the first opportunity that Bombay audiences have had of seeing this very talented comedienne in any notable part. As Jill Kemp, the mischief loving daughter of the American millionaire she played the pseudo-maid and the regal heiress to perfection. There was vivacity and charm about her acting and on several pretty duets with the hero she brought the house down. She sings with a delightful huskiners but has not a very strong voice.

Mr. John Mills portrayed "Mr. Cinders" the poor relation, and we have nothing but praise for his fine acting. A youthful comedian he is bound to go far in his profession. Everything he says, everything he does, makes you laugh. You laugh still more when he is doing nothing and saying less.

Miss Noreen Hamilton had the stage to herself in one dancing number which she executed with grace. Hers was not a big part as Minerva Kemp, but in these ingenue parts she is always at her best. The two sons of the designing Lady Loncaster (Dorothy James) were played by Messrs. Kenneth Birrell and Ronald Brantford.

Mr. Grant Anderson was his own immitable self as P. C. Meiks, th's role giving him an opportunity to talk pure Cockney for as long as he was on the stage.

"Mr. Cinders" was repeated at the Matinee on Sunday and will be shown again on Monday and Tuesday night.

LATEST WIRELESS WONDER.

—:o:—

People On Land And In Sea Converse.

LONDON, Feb. 15.

Conversations between people on land and people in mid-Atlantic are the latest wonder provided by wireless. The Postmaster-General announces that following successful tests of wireless telephonic communication with the White Star liner "Majestic" which left Southampton for New York on Wednesday, public service has been opened between ship and telephone subscribers in Britain. Although the service is somewhat experimental in character and for the moment available only for calls originating on the ship, it is hoped to extend it on the next voyage to calls originating on shore. The Rugby Wireless Station is used for transmission to the ship and Baldock station for reception. These stations are connected with the London telephone trunk exchange, where the service is controlled. The service will be available for any ship on the south Atlantic route which is fitted with any suitable type of wireless telephone apparatus. Yesterday evening the liner "Majestic" was one thousand miles across the Atlantic service. A service was successfully opened, and conversations were carried on easily and audibly.—B. O. W.

A VICTIM OF SIGREE.

Once again 'sigree' figured in the Coroner's Court when an inquest was held on Saturday touching the death of Ramanben Venketesh (22), who died as a result of burns.

The evidence showed that the deceased was lighting a 'sigree' on the 8th instant in her room at Dhobi Talao when her 'sari' caught fire and she sustained burns. She was removed to the Cama Hospital where she died subsequently. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

PT. JAWAHARLAL IN MANDVI.—Under the auspices of the Mandvi District Congress Committee a public meeting will be held to-day (Monday) at 9 p.m. (S.T.) in the Cutchi Visa Oswal Mahajanwadi, Pala Galli, when Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Dr. Syed Mahsud, Dr. Hardikar and others will speak on "Message of the Congress". Mr. B. T. Desai will preside.

ASSEMBLY BY-ELECTION.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, who has by his acts demonstrated that he prefers a seat on the Legislative Assembly to even the Presidentship of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, has been utilising the Liberal Party meetings in the Blavatsky Lodge Hall for electioneering propaganda. On both the occasions he succeeded in broadcasting leaflets asking voters not to vote for Sir Cowasji Jehangir. Had he stopped there, we the Congressmen of Bombay would have simply been indifferent as to who went to the Assembly. Sir Cowasji cannot have a little of sympathy from any Congressman of Bombay. We know how he allowed a Government servant to prosecute Mr. Nariman, the chosen of the people and a member of the Legislative Council, and paid the cost of that prosecution from the public exchequer even though he was not successful in his case. But having once decided to boycott the Legislatures, Congressmen cannot even give a moment's thought to the comparative merits of two candidates for a seat on one of them. Absolutely apathy should have been the only attitude of Congressmen towards the efforts of either candidate to secure their sympathy if Mr. Jamnadas Mehta had not sought support from quarters and on grounds, to which Congressmen cannot be indifferent.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta has secured the support of three pillars of the Hindu Mahasabha, who label themselves "Responsive Co-operators" for political purposes. And what is the principal ground on which they "appeal to the electorate of Bombay City ... to help Mr. Jamnadas Mehta"? Messrs. N. C. Kelkar, M. S. Aney and Dr. Moonje (one misses Mr. Jayakar) writing from New Delhi under date 20-1-1930 say that they join in making the above appeal "because the 'principle' of the disapproval of Council boycott policy has got to be 'vindicated'." What does it mean? It means nothing less than this that every vote cast in favour of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta is a vote cast to disapprove the Council boycott policy of the Lahore Congress. What is our main quarrel even with the Liberals? Why are leaders, whom more than fifty thousand heard peacefully on 3-2-1928 on the Chaupaty Sands, unable to get a hearing even in a hall hired by them? Mainly because they are out to fight the Congress. Messrs. Kelkar, Moonje and Aney are, in this particular item, doing nothing else. In their own words they are inviting voters of the city of Bombay for the Assembly to fight the Congress. Can the Congressmen of Bombay look on apathetically when these three knights of the Hindu Mahasabha are issuing an ukase from the seat of the Government of India to the Assembly voters of Bombay to vindicate "the principle of the disapproval' of Council boycott policy"? We ask the B. P. C. C. and the different District Committees to tell the voters in so many words that this intrusion and insidious attack must be resented and repelled. While Bombay has all along been loyal to the Indian National Congress, Yeotmal, Nagpur and Poona have been hotbeds of rebellion ever since 1920. Is Bombay now going to succumb to these invitations to rebel?

Be it said to the credit of Bombay that it is the least communally-minded city. Bombay did not hesitate to send four Parsis and only two Hindus to the local Council in 1926. Similarly Parsis did not hesitate to support Hindu candidates against Mr. Dumasia in 1926 November. What do we, however, find now? The Hindu Mahasabha is coming actively into the electioneering. We do not wish to mention names of individuals, but we deliberately say that almost every one, who is anything in the Hindu Mahasabha, is actively working on behalf of Mr. Jamnadas. The hopelessly communal organs like "Shraddhanand" and "Pratap" are openly espousing his cause. A Seth of Kalbadevi, whose communalism is notorious, has given an army of volunteers and has promised a hundred cars to Mr. Jamnadas. Even after election, if at all he succeeds, he will have to join the so-called Nationalist Party in the Assembly, which is only a label for the Hindu Mahasabha Party, unless of course he chooses to adjoin Sir Harisingh Gour and Mr. M. K. Acharya. Can the Congressmen of Bombay be indifferent to these facts? There are many who may, out of their justifiable dislike of Sir Cowasji, be seduced to go to the polling booth on behalf of Mr. Jamnadas. To them we say that we need not care who goes to the Assembly, once the Indian National Congress decides to boycott it. But what the Congressmen have to consider is this attack on the prestige of the Indian National Congress. Are the Congressmen, who are on the roll of voters of the Assembly, going to disapprove the Council boycott policy of the Congress? They ought to bear in mind that every vote cast for Mr. Jamnadas Mehta is a vote cast

(1) For the Hindu Mahasabha, and

(2) For the vindication of "the principle of the disapproval of Council boycott policy" of the Indian National Congress.

We confidently hope the trusty Congressmen of Bombay will not betray the Congress.—Yours, etc.,

G. N. GARGE,
N. RANGNATH,
B. V. WAKERKAR,
V. B. MARATHE,
B. N. VALANJU,

(All members of Girgaon District Congress Committee.)

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

—:o:—

TO-DAY.

Pandit Jawaharlal and other Congress leaders arrive at Grant Road (B. B. & C. I. Railway) 8-45 a.m.

Bombay Legislative Council, 2 p.m.

Municipal Corporation. 3-40 p.m.

Vilson Philological lectures on Sanskrit and its derived languages by Principal A. B. Dhruva, University Hall, 6 p.m.

Public meetings to be addressed by Pt. Jawarhal Nehru and other leaders (1) at Congress House, 6-30 p.m. Prof. D. R. Gharpure presiding; (2) at Mandvi 9 p.m.

TUESDAY, Feb. 18.

Legislative Assembly, City Non-Mahomedan, By-election, Voting 8 a.m.

Public Meeting of Citizens, Pt. Jawaharlal and other leaders to speak at the Esplanade Maidan, 6-15 p.m., Mr. K. F. Nariman presiding.

Labour meeting: Pt. Jawaharlal to speak on "Congress and Labour" 9 p.m. Gokhale Maidan, opp. K. E. M. Hospital, Parel.

DOMESTIC OCCURENCE.

—:o:—

BHATIA'S DEATH.

Sheth Shamji Shivji died on Saturday at 11-30 (S. T.) (15th Feb.) at his residence at 15/17, Manordass Street, Fort. Uthamna ceremony will take place to-day (Monday) at 3 p.m. (B.T.)

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.—Common Jurors' attention is drawn to the notice appearing in the Public Notifications Column.

BAND AT CHOWPATTY:—The Band of the 1st Bn. The Great Indian Peninsula Rly. Regt. A.F.I. will play music at the Chowpatty bandstand today (Monday), at 5-3.

WOMEN AND COOPERATIVE MOVEMENT:—Under the joint auspices of the Bombay Divisional Cooperative Institute, and the Swadeshi Mills Welfare Institute, Kurla, Miss Rajabai Dongre will deliver a lecture on "Women and the Cooperative Movement" for the Women workers of Swadeshi Millls, Kurla to-day (Monday) at 8-30 a.m.

COOPERATIVE TRAINING CLASS AT KURLA:—The first lecture of the Cooperative Training Class arranged by the Bombay Divisional Cooperative Institute will be delivered by Mr. A. R. Bhat, on "Aims and Scope of the Cooperative Movement" to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. at Swadeshi Mills Welfare Works, Kurla.

TEMPORARY VACCINATION STATION:—A temporary vaccination station has been opened at the Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital. Out-patient Department, from to-day (Monday) where vaccination will be performed, free of charge, daily including Sundays between 3 and 4 p.m. (S.T.)

ALL-INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS:—A meeting of the Central Workers' Meerut Defence Committee, formed under the auspices of the A. I. T. U. C., will be held at the A. I. T. U. C. office at Bombay on Tuesday (18th inst.) at 9 a.m.

MR. VAKIL'S LECTURE:—Under the auspices of the Women's Indian Association, Bombay Branch, and the National League of Women voters, Mr. Maneklal Vakil, will deliver a public lecture in Gujarati on "The lands of inheritance and its effect on people," at the Theosophical Hall near French Bridge, to-day (Monday) at 4-45 p.m. All women are invited.

LT.-COL. DAYASAGAR LEAVES INDIA:—Lieut.-Colonel Dayasagar (H. F. Burfoot) is leaving India for "Homeland furlough" followed by retirement after over 40 years' active service in India. A farewell meeting has been convened to take place in The Army's Hall at the corner of Morland Road and Sankli Street, Byculla to-day) (Monday) at 7 p.m., led by Lieut.-Commissioner Stanley R. Ewens, the Territorial Commander for Western India, supported by his Staff. The public are invited.

Brigadier Dana Das (Primm Smith) has been appointed in the Colonel's place in the Editorial and Publicity Department.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Superscribed Mails for Singapore, Shanghai and Japan per S.S. "Chakrata" will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a.m. on Monday.

Mails for Australia per S.S. "Oronsay" Via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Tuesday.

"INDIA'S DUMB MILLIONS."

MR. MODY EXPOSES BIRTISH HYPOCRISY

Federation Approves Coastal Reservation.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 15.

When the Federation of Indian Chambers met after lunch, replying to the debate, Sir Purushotamdas Thakurdas said that they wanted to fall back upon the old ratio not because of any sentimental consideration, but because the new ratio was ruinous. Controverting the argument of the Finance Member that the condition of people was growing better, as was revealed by increased investment in postal cash certificates, Sir Purushotamdas said the investment in postal cash certificates should not in itself be taken as a sign of prospperity of the people as investigations had shown that only middle class and commercial people invested in postal certificates.

The resolution was then put to vote and carried.

INCOME TAX INJUSTICE.

Mr. Ramchandra Baid of the Marwari Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, then moved the resolution recording the Federation's disappointment at the failure of the Government to amend the Income-tax Act so as to provide for losses sustained in any year against the profits of six subsequent years and also to amend section 42 and 43 of the Income Tax Act as to free commission agents in British India from the obligation to pay income-tax on profits or interest accruing to his non-resident principals. Messrs. Mangaldas Motilal and P. H. Sodhbans supported.

Sir George Schuster replying said the Government would be willing to concede the point sometime after and advised the Federation in the meantime to appoint a small Committee to go into the question of the Commission Agents as affected by those sections and place particulars before the Government. The resolution was adopted.

COASTAL RESERVATION BILL.

Mr. H. P. Mody, M.L.A. moved: "The Federation is definitely of opinion that the policy underlying the Coastal Reservation Bill now before the Legislative Assembly is not based either on confiscation or racial discrimination as is alleged by interested parties and particularly deplores the attitude of the speakers on behalf of the Government of India who have thought it proper to endorse their view. The Federation, therefore, strongly supports the Coastal Reservation Bill now before the Legislative Assembly, the underlying principle of which has been fully endorsed by the recommendations of the Indian Mercantile Marine Committee for reservation of Coastal Trade in India to vessels owned and controlled by Indians and records its deep appreciation of the support given to it by the members of the Legislative Assembly and trusts that the Bill will be placed on the Statute Book in due course. (6) The Federation urges on the Government of India to devise ways and means for encouraging the participation of Indian vessels in overseas Trade of the country and to take early steps for developing shipbuilding industry in India: (c) The Federation while welcoming the establishment of the Indian Mercantile Marine Ship "Dufferin" in Bombay urges that another training ship be stationed for the Bay of Bengal and also urges upon the Government of India to make it obligatory on the ships plying on the coast to give preference in employment of their officers to those who obtain the necessary certificate of competency after undergoing training on training ship; (d) The Federation objects to the deferred rebates system and calls upon the Government of India to take immediate steps to abolish the same without any further delay."

AUSTRALIAN EXAMPLE.

Mr. Mody did not think it was necessary to make a lengthy speech on the resolution after so much had been said on it both on the floor of the Assembly as well as outside. The principle underlying this resolution was accepted by every government of the world. The supporters as well as the opponents could not find a better example than that of Australia, but whatever might be the misinterpretation, whatever might be the wordings of the Coastal Reservation Act in Australia, the interpretation could not have been anything else except building up of a mercantile marine. The Indian Mercantile Marine Committee was appointed by the Government of India and was composed of safe respectable people. Even they had recommended the building up of an Indian Mercantile Marine. Arguments have been trotted out that this Bill did not amount to expropriation but what would happen to British industries of the country, if threats were used on account of the Coastal Reservation.

DUMB MILLIONS.

It was rather curious, he said, that whenever it was a question of enlargement of freedom in political or economic matters, it had become a sort of habit with certain class of people to think either of dumb millions or poor consumers whom they never paid a moment's thought, either waking or in sleep, in all their lives. Somehow or other whenever national industries of the country were going to be protected, this bogey of consumer's interests was trotted out as if these people whose business it was to throttle out the economic progress of the country were all the time doing so because they felt for the poor dumb millions of the country, for the poor inarticulate and unfortunate consumer.

Mr. Jadunath Roy of the Bengal National Chamber seconding the resolution was passed.

Resolutions were also adopted urging upon the Government of India to help the Cotton Textile Industry by raising the import duty on cotton goods or by some other effective means and asking the Government to compel foreign companies including banks by law to publish balance sheets of their business transacted in India for information of Indian public.

The House then adjourned till 10-30 a.m. to-morrow.

VICEREGAL CONFERENCE.

—:o:—

Discussion On Gallery Control.

NO SETTLEMENT ARRIVED AT

NEW DELHI, Feb. 16.

Apropos the Assembly galleries controversy, H. E. the Viceroy held a conference to-day with party leaders. Those present were Sir James Crerar, Sir B. L. Mitter, Mr. Patel, Pundit Malaviya, Mr. Jayakar, Sir Zulfiqar Ali Khan and Sir D'Arcy Lindsay. Mr. Jinnah could not attend as he had gone to Aligarh. The Viceroy heard the views of party leaders. Lobby anticipations are that it will take a few days for final shape being given to the settlement, and that to-morrow. Therefore, no statement need be expected in the Assembly. The ground covered so far gives the hope that both the constitutional and personal issues may in the end be satisfactorily be got over.

VICEROY'S ATTITUDE.

While none of the participants in the Conference is prepared to reveal anything of the proceedings all whole-heartedly acknowledge the Viceroy's absolute impartiality and the supreme skill with which he has been handling the subject. It is said that party leaders, irrespective of political labels, approached the subject with a view to find a peaceful solution, and though the discussion lasted two hours and all participated in it frankly, there was no trace of any obstructive attitude on anyone's part.

NO SETTLEMENT YET.

The entire question was discussed threadbare but no final settlement was arrived at. It would appear that sometimes constitutional and sometimes personal issues caused hitches but responsible circles consider that there is no reason to fear a breakdown in the negotiations. On the other hand there is every hope of a peaceful end of the controversy being reached by Tuesday.

EXECUTIVE TO MEET.

General expectations are that the Viceroy is likely to summon a meeting of the Executive Council to-morrow and that he will thereafter summon another meeting of the Conference for Tuesday to apply the final touches to the settlement. Though none minimises the existence of elements in the controversy which liable to cause a rupture, to-day's atmosphere is clearly convincing proof that definite advance is being made towards an early settlement which besides being honourable to both sides is likely to provide a lasting solution of the watch and ward controversy.—A. P.

SHOLAPUR MILLS'

—:o:—

Depositors Accept Debentures.

NOTICE.

Bombay, 15th February, 1930.

Notice is given that at the general meeting of the Depositors of the Sholapoor Spg., and Wvg., Co., Ltd., this afternoon, the Scheme submitted by the Depositors for acceptance of Debentures by Depositors was unanimously approved of. The Depositors present at the meeting have signed at the meeting applications for such Debentures. Depositors who have not been able to attend are requested to apply for such application forms which may be obtained at the Company's Office, and to sign and send to the Company. All Depositors are earnestly requested to communicate to the Company their present addresses.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1930.

MAKING HISTORY.

—:o:—

The Governor of Bengal was not wrong when he observed the other day that India was making history day by day. And for ought one knows the resolution adopted by the Congress Cabinet on Saturday may be a prelude to the most dramatic episode in the history of India if not of the world. The resolution has three important features which deserve to be carefully noted. First it permits Mahatma Gandhi to inaugurate his campaign of civil disobedience. The Mahatma as the latest reports indicate, does not intend losing time in drafting his ultimatum to the Viceroy. Is British statesmanship so bankrupt that it will not realise the wisdom of conciliating India and turning her into a true friend of Britain as she is anxious to be? It is but little it has to do in this regard. It has merely to make an adequate response to the offer which Mahatmaji made in his famous eleven points taking the risk of being criticised and misunderstood by his own countrymen? If that response is given, the Mahatma will refrain from initiating his campaign. Secondly, the resolution vests the control and direction of the campaign solely in Mahatmaji and his chosen lieutenants, the Congress lending it its moral and material support as it did in the Bardoli Satyagraha. And thirdly, only those who have a living faith in non-violence will be invited and allowed to participate in the campaign, sympathisers helping to create a non-violent atmosphere in their respective localities. Under the Lahore decision the All-India Congress Committee alone is authorised to launch civil disobedience, but, as the campaign is not to be conducted by the Congress, the Mahatma has been given a free hand to launch it when he wishes. The direction of the campaign could not be in safer hands than his. For he knows best when to urge and when to restrain and he is the one man whom more than any other millions would cheerfully and loyally obey. As a tried veteran in the tactics of Satyagraha he can be trusted, too, to choose his lieutenants, to select only those who have a living faith in non-violence.

Though the Congress is divested of responsibility for the direction of the projected campaign and though necessarily a limited number of men and women will be permitted by the Mahatma to participate in it, both the Congress and its numerous sympathisers have a heavy responsibility in the matter which we are confident they will loyally discharge. The first and foremost duty will be to maintain at all times an atmosphere of perfect non-violence. We fear there are a number of ardent Nationalists who honestly feel that a fetish is being made of non-violence. That is because they have not sufficiently and seriously studied the rationale of Satyagraha and its history. There are several bulky books on various aspects of the subject and any number of more or less scrappy articles and dogmatic assertions regarding the beauty and efficacy of Satyagraha. But we are not aware of even a small booklet containing a clear, concise and rational exposition of the subject and also chronicling the triumphs of Satyagraha in South Africa, Champaran, Kaira and Bardoli. We feel that such a book can do much good and for that reason needs to be written and broadcast speedily. Even as it is the duty of the people to maintain a thoroughly non-violent atmosphere, it is the duty of those who have full faith in non-violence to make every necessary attempt to imbue others with their faith. This is all the more essential because any serious avoidable outbreak of violence may jeopardise the progress of Satyagraha and may have a terrible reaction on Mahatmaji. Systematic, rational and persistent preaching of non-violence is but one part of the collateral programme of work that needs to be carried out by the Congress. We have pointed out before the special importance of enlisting a large number of Congress members and volunteers for various purposes of the Congress and also for carrying on an intensive campaign of boycott of foreign cloth. These are comparatively simple things to do but mighty in their cumulative effect. It would be acting unjustly and in a craven spirit, for the many to neglect those duties and thereby to throw an additional burden on Mahatmaji and his intrepid and self-sacrificing colleagues in the Satyagraha campaign.

THE COLD-SHOULDER.

—:o:—

The week-end has been productive of the most piquant contrast in the Indian political situation. On the one hand, the Congress Cabinet has been concerting measures, and advising on policies, at Ahmedabad, which would eventuate in the Mahatma giving an open non-violent battle to the forces of bureaucracy, reaction, and repression. On the other hand, at the official capital, the leaders of Indian Industry and Commerce have foregathered together, in their annual Federation Conference, to consider the economic situation. The picture painted by the President of the Federation, Mr. G. D Birla,—a level-headed industrialist and merchant, than whom few single individuals in the country can be said to have greater stake in the land,—was gloomy and depressing in the extreme. And though the spokesmen of the bureaucracy,—the Viceroy and his Finance Member,—have taken up the challenge, each in his own style, they have not answered, in one single particular the indictment filed by Mr. Birla. That the country is intolerably in debt; that that debt is made the excuse of draining it annually of vast sums; that that drain intensifies cumulatively the poverty of the people, incubated by the initial burdens of the present administration; that the only remedy for this disastrous state of things is a radical revison in the fiscal policy—protecting where we must, safeguarding where we should, initiating, fostering and encouraging where we may, in all matters of industry and its accessories of commerce and banking;—these are elementary propositions enunciated by Mr. Birla, which no amount of special pleading, and hypocritical assurances by the Viceroy ou his Finance Minister will destroy. Statistics may be made to prove anything, according to the lesson read between the lines of the performances of the star turns at Delhi. But no statistics worth the name—or comparable to those of Mr. Birla,—have been put forward by the Viceroy or Sir George, nor any other arguments adduced to make the present apathy in the official world towards Indian industry even plausible, let alone convincing. So long as they depend only on ipse dixits' of these official personages as a substitute for argument; so long as they trade in antiquated lines of exploded fallacies and unmeaning platitudes respecting the solicitude in the official ranks for the economic well-being of the country, they will find in the people of the country,—even in the substantial ranks of sober, hard-headed businessmen,—a growing scepticism about the bona fides of these 'soi-disant' guardians of Indian interests.

The most interesting battle was joined on the eternal question of the Rupee-Sterling Exchange. The text of the resolution has already been published. Its substance, however, is somewhat new, and indicates the dawn of returning wisdom in the ranks of the Indian stalwarts, which the fight for the ratio had for a while made them forget:

> "The Federation reiterates that the only way of restoring the confidence of the people in the currency and credit of the country, lies in the 'establishment of a real gold standard, with a free gold mint and currency,' and suggests rigid adherence to a policy which may be calculated not only to conserve our present gold resources, but to strengthen them."

So! They have at last perceived that the real fight lies not in any particular ratio of exchange. That is only a trick in manipulating the currency system of the country, which, "The Chronicle" has ever urged, the present Government,—and, for the matter of that, any of its likely substitute,—cannot be trusted to perform in the true interests of the people of this country. It was, further, a means and device consistently to starve India of its just demand for gold in the world-market. By concentrating attention on the mere mechanism of exchange,—and that, too, on one particular spot in it,—Government manoeuvred, on the last occasion, to make the Indian opponents of their policy overlook their real game. Gradually India was starved of her gold needs, her gold reserves were impoverished, her real goods were paid in worthless paper currency,—the inconvertible paper money, which the Federation seems at last to have realised to be the ultimate and unavoidable consequence of Sir Basil Blackett's precious legacy. We are glad Sir Purshottamdas seems to have seen the root mistake of his last fight so far as to sponsor this particular resolution. And though we cannot altogether acquit him of a certain degree of unintentional acquiescence, if not complicity, in the plot he has himself now exposed,—we are unreservedly delighted to see him returning to the charge in the real crux of the fight. It was a thousand pities he did not raise this issue last year, when the present Finance Member was fresh to his job, and free from the prejudices which his "Jatwallas" so rapidly acquire in this country, and which are so fatal to the needs of this country. The pity is the greater, because last year Sir Purshottamdas seemed to suggest, in his remarks on the budget, that he had accepted or acquiesced, 'malgre lui', in the logic of the 'fait accompli.' But let us now forget bygones, and award credit where it is due, on the wise old maxim: better late than never.

Sir George Schuster's rejoinder to Sir Purshottamdas is, however, a revelation, in its own way. He seemed to strike an impartial observer as an open-minded official, who would not so readily adopt the prejudices of his caste in India as he seems, only too soon, to have done. The leopard doth not change his spots; and few Englishmen in India can ignore the call of their blood, that the economic salvation of England lies in the progressive 'disindustrialisation,' of India. The currency policy is only one among the weapons to accomplish this. Sir George's mulish attitude, if the reported version of his remarks is to be trusted, is thus understandable, even if utterly inexcusable in the eyes of any one who has India's interests primarily at heart. Sir George is willing to institute another Commission of Economic Enquiry. And, why not, pray? It would easily mean an excellent holiday for one or two of his cronies at the cost of India, and without the least danger of an embarrassing proposal emanating from this patent device of procrastination. But he would hear not a word of an alteration of the Exchange policy of his Government. Sir George would advise Mr. Birla to study statistics more carefully. In reply, we would advise him to study his own psychology more scientifically. And before he once again makes a spectacle of himself in regard to the economic strength of this country or its credit we trust he would have read, pondered over and digested sufficiently the specific statistics presented by Mr. Birla, so as at least to insure him against the common mistake of reckoning abuse as argument, or dogged assertion of his own point of view as convincing reply to his critics.

"UNIVERSAL SURGE."

—:o:—

A correspondent bitterly complains to us that what with the talk of the proposed "Round Table Conference" and the "universal demand" for complete independence the Indian Central Committee's report is practically ignored by the country and is likely to be ignored for other reasons by the Government also. What the Government will do with the report need not disturb any one. Their attitude will be determined by entirely different forces. But it is inaccurate to say that the report has been ignored by the Nationalist Press. It has been examined and found sadly wanting and has been rightly dismissed as such. Nay, a qualified compliment has been paid to it that like the curate's egg it is good in parts. We have ourselves commended the sane attitude of the majority of the Committee with regard to the question of communal representation. A more interesting feature of the report is that, with all its short-comings, it makes an effort, however feeble, to approximate to the Nehru Report and otherwise shows the influence of what Mr. Kikabhai Premchand calls the "universal surge" towards complete self-government.

The influence of this surge is clearly discernible in the separate report of Mr. Kikabhai himself, who is anything but an extremist. No member of the Committee has more severely condemned than he the evils of Dyarchy, of the power of verbal criticism without responsibility, and of communal representation. But the pity of it is that in his recommendations he stops far short of the inevitable logical conclusions of his own principles; with the result that despite many sound practical suggestions on financial and other matters of administration in his report, it hardly makes a warm appeal to an ardent Nationalist. For instance, after making out a strong case for practically complete provincial autonomy, he rightly adds that such autonomy would be quite incompatible with a Central Government non-responsible to the Legislature and that "a drastic change of the Government of India is an imperative necessity". But he compromises his own principles by finally recommending that Defence, Foreign Affairs and the relations with Indian States should all be reserved subjects. To do him justice, however, it should be noted that he has so far been influenced by the "universal surge" as to stipulate that even these subjects should be reserved only for a brief period to be specified in the new Constitution, that the Indian Navy Budget should be made votable by the Legislature and that foreign commercial treaties also should be brought under legislative control. These reservations within reservations, that might not have been even whispered about by the Moderates two years ago, are significant as showing which way the wind blows. If the surge towards complete self-government is universal, as we believe it to be, it may be trusted soon to sweep away all unreasonable reservations.

ETHICS OF PUBLIC DEBTS

NEW STERLING LOAN EXAMINED.

BY "POLITICUS."

I.

The recent floatation by the Government of India of a Sterling Loan, yielding, from the standpoint of the burden on the Indian Exchequer, something like 7.5 per cent. to the investor, has given rise to serious criticism, which needs, however, to be explained in its elementary bearings. The place, moreover, of the counter-criticism, which makes the Indian political aspirations particularly responsible for these heavy burdens in favour of alien capitalists, is also unintelligible, until and unless one perceivs the full bearing of public credit and its use in these ways, in the true economy of a community. It is, therefore, proposed to examine, in this series of articles, not only why and how the debt is generally incurred; but also its place and contribution in the general economic development of each people.

STERLING LOAN: ITS GENESIS.

Let us begin by dissecting the reasons for this latest floatation of the Government of India. At Budget time last year, India's present Finance Member admitted in principle the unwisdom of having recourse to foreign markets for borrowing. Said he, in para 75:—

> "I entirely agree in principle with the policy which was advocated by my predecessor that Government finance should be based as far as possible on attracting rupee capital in India. It is only in so far as money cannot be raised from the investing public in India that I should ever consider having recourse to sterling borrowing. .....How far it is possible to follow out this policy depends almost entirely on the people of India. If all the money which now goes to the import of treasure was to be made available for investment in productive undertakings, India's needs for foreign capital might well disappear."

This somewhat lengthy extract is needed, not only to record this financial testament of our administrators; but also the more effectively to show how far the criticism urged by the Indian public against the latest creation of Sir George is well-founded.

Let us, first of all, consider the conditions which necessitated this loan in the first instance. At the commencement of the current financial year, Sir George had budgeted for Ways and Means as shown in these figures:—(in crores of rupees).

Liabilities.	
Railway Capital Outlay	26.5
Purchase of Railways	7.0
Other Capital Outlay	2.1
Provincial Government Transactions	7.2
Discharge of Debt	3.9
Miscellaneous	1.4
Total	48.1
Assets.	
Rupee Loan (Net)	18.0
Sterling Loan (Net)	7.0
P. O. Cash Certificates	5.3
Other Unfunded Debt	4.9
Debt Redemption	6.0
Depreciation & Reserve	5.8
Reduction of Cash Balance	1.1
Total	48.1

Some of these items of liabilities are open, in themselves, to criticism; and the Finance Member has certainly not answered the entire charge-sheet against himself, when he has enumerated these as the irreducible obligations of the State in India, to be met somehow in the course of the year. In fact, his own remarks, properly construed, must make an open-minded critic doubtful if Sir George is himself not aware of the thin ice he is skating on in respect, for example, of the eternal capital outlay for railways in India. On the other hand, there are on the assets side items, which, in a true conception of the duty of the rulers,—and such rulers, at that,—towards the ruled, must demand far fuller explanation before recourse is had to foreign borrowing than seems to have been the case, despite the Member's protestations already quoted. Take them seriatim:—

THE RUPEE LOAN OF 1929.

A loan was floated in India in June last and was open to subscription from the 20th to the 28th of that month. They offered the loan in two divisions: A loan proper to be redeemed not earlier than 1939 and not later than 1944, at 5 per cent., at 96-1/2 issue price. Conversion Rights, and Depreciation Fund provision were promised as usual; and the maximum cash subscription invited to this part of the total loan was fixed at Rs. 12 crores. In addition, 5 per cent. Bonds, to be redeemed in 1935, were simultaneously issued at 98; and the maximum cash subscription invited to this part of the loan was fixed at 15 crores. In spite of this aggregate of 27 crores, Government reserved to themselves the right to close the list the moment the actual cash subscriptions exceeded 18 crores. In the result, the aggregate subscriptions, by way of older loans and bonds tendered for conversion, and the new cash subscriptions, amounted as follows:—

Total Subscriptions of all kinds Rs. 36.86 crores.

Of these, fresh cash subscriptions was 13.26 crores, being 0.02 crores for the Loan proper, and 4.24 crores for the Bonds. There were in addition 37 lakhs of Treasury Bills exchanged against this Loan; and the rest of the subscription was in the form of Bonds payable in 1930, 1931, and 1932. So far as the cash subscription was concerned, the loan was thus a failure; and Government might well feel themselves short of their requirements by at least 5 crores.

TEMPORARY UNFUNDED DEBT.

For the Ways and Means Budget, however, Government do not rely entirely on their permanent loan programme. They have an excellent alternative in the shape of either the Post Office Cash Certificates, or the Treasury Bills of 3, or 6, or 12 months' duration. The former is an excellent method of investing savings for the ordinary citizen and has a no less beneficial indirect effect in promoting the banking habit, which Sir George professes himself so anxious to develop in this country. It is, however, a cruel irony of fate for our rulers in this land of marvels, that their professions tally so little with their practice. One need not believe them to be thorough-going hypocrites when one merely points out that the financial authorities of India have not done all they could well have done in developing this excellent medium of small investment. According to the latest report of the Controller of Currency, there were outstanding, at the end of the last financial year, 32.30 crores of these certificates, while the other deposits in the Post Office Savings Banks aggregated some 34-3/4 crores. Have Government done all they well might do to encourage these methods of investment and popular banking in India? I think not. True, the yield from the P. O. Cash Certificates has recently been somewhat raised; but it in no way corresponds to the high yield of this sterling loan. And in view of the other conditions restricting its amount, etc., the P. O. Cash Certificate seems to have a vitality of its own, which Government have not encouraged as they should have done. According to his own condition, Sir G. Schuster is in honour bound not to have recourse to foreign money markets,—and at such rates as the last, unless and until he has exhausted all such means. It is difficult to say how much floating money of this kind is available in India, particularly at this season. But, if the balances of the Post Office Savings Banks are any index, if the current deposits in the Exchange Banks are any guide, the loan for 8 crores floated in England could have been easily taken up by the genuine,—as distinguished from the speculative—investor in India. That is, if only the right conditions for calling out such capital had been offered.

THE TREASURY BILLS.

Then there is the Treasury Bill. Sir George in his Budget seems to have allowed for only 4.9 crores of such unfunded debt to help him make up his Ways and Means. Exactly how much of these Bills are in the hands of the public, and how far in this way Government have taken up for their own requirements the current cash of the community, I am not in a position, at the moment, to say. But a recent question in the Assembly elicited the information that over 130 lakhs were paid already by way of discount on these Bills during the year. Some must, however, have been repaid out of the aggregate borrowings in this manner. But the figure above mentioned might well be taken to represent an outstanding liability in respect of these Bills of close upon 40 crores, if not more. These Bills are offered in such large units that only Banks and great financiers can take them up. And as the liquid, or floating, capital of the community is taken up in this manner for their own needs by Government, the genuine commercial needs must needs be starved. And through the dearth of short term, liquid, capital in commerce, the industry also suffers a chronic shortage of its indispensable life-blood.

CONTRACTION OF CURRENCY.

This is not all the indictment. In the course of the year, they have considerably, and more than once, contracted the volume of currency notes in circulation. This operation is needed from time to time to maintain the exchange value of the rupee at 18d. For, if rupees were at any time allowed to be too plentiful, by the mere action of the laws of supply and demand, the exchange value of the rupee, in its origin an unnatural, artificial creation, must sag. Incidentally,

(Continued on Page 12.)

NOTES OF THE DAY.

At It Again.

The campaign of vituperation and insolent abuse of Indian Nationalist leaders and of ridiculing India's natural and legitimate demand for genuine Home Rule proceeds apace in the British Imperialist Press. The "Daily Mail", along with its cousins the "Morning Post" and the "Daily Telegraph", is, as usual, very much to the fore in this campaign, its latest manoeuvre being "to impress" the British public with the astonishing discovery that the conduct of Lord Irwin in his recent declaration and the speech he made at the opening of the Legislative Assembly has been "disingenuous". It wants resolute rule and "no d—d nonsense". The "Times" is also busy helping in the campaign and Sir Reginald Craddock, Sir Michael O'Dwyer and the Pro-Consular tribe who have eaten India's salt are given prominent space by the journal in its columns for their effusions, although for allowing room to eminent Indian politicians in London for representing to the British public their view-point it has no space.

"Extravagant Fancy."

In his latest contribution to the "Times" Sir Reginald Craddock makes a great show of convincing the British public that the "men on the spot" in India "have been compelled to occupy an illogical position" before that public "with a view to allay its anxiety at the prospect of immediate grant of Dominion Status to India". He warns his countrymen that this "illogical position" has led to a "serious difficulty". That difficulty which, in this Die-hard's eyes, hangs like a mill-stone round the neck of the Viceroy, is that "the excessive demands of Indian extremists ascend to the realms of extravagant fancy". It is evident from the Craddockian effusion however, that to the British Diehards not only is it an "extravagant fancy" on the part of Indian "extremists" to demand independence for their country, it is also foolish on the part of our "Dominion Status" hunters in India to entertain any hopes of its "early realisation". This is a tip which our Liberal friends will do well not to ignore. They should realise early enough what to expect from the "farce" of a Round Table Conference.

Their Urgent Duty.

The overwhelming majority of Bombay voters on the Provincial Legislature roll showed a commendable regard for the Congress boycott of Legislatures by refraining from going to the polling booths in the recent electoral contest between Messrs. Surve and Javle, only 8 per cent. of voters participating in the election. We hope the voters for the Assembly by-election will rise to the occasion on Tuesday and show a still greater regard for the Congress by staying away from the polling booth. Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru, the Congress President, in a message issued from Sabarmati, has given all Congressmen a pertinent reminder of their urgent duty in regard to Council boycott. He requests them to remember that "the Congress has declared a complete boycott of Legislatures" and that "Congressmen have been asked to abstain from participating directly or indirectly in elections". Let Bombay's voters to the Assembly stand by the most potent political organisation in the country and help in teaching a very necessary lesson to those who seek to defy the Lahore decision.

Riding The Storm.

Will King Alfonso of Spain be able to ride the storm which was inevitable after the fall of the de Rivera dictatorship? If he shows the same resource and tact as he displayed in getting rid of de Rivera, if he assures the Republican and Liberal leaders that he is anxious to rule as a constitutional monarch, the likelihood is that after the first natural ebullition of popular discontent, long suppressed through autocratic measures, against the various administrative abuses of the de Rivera regime, he will be able to ride the storm without difficulty. At present the Liberals and the Republicans are venting their wrath in print and the increasing unemployment in Spain adds materially to the difficulties of the situation. But if King Alfonso gives an assurance to his people that General Berenguer's administration does not mean the exchange of one dictatorship for another but a return to constitutional government, he will have little difficulty in retaining his popularity and reconciling himself with the leaders of the "constitutional" parties.

All Hand Work.

Judge (in assault and battery case): "What instrument did you use to reduce the plaintiff to this condition?"

Defendant (proudly): "None at all, your honour. It was all hand work."

WORLD OF SPORT.

GOSSIP FROM ALL QUARTERS.

Maurice Griselle, the most promising French heavy weight boxer, since Carpentier, failed to hold Roberto Roberti, the Italian in a ten round contest. The French man lost narrowly in points after what is described as an uninteresting contest. The Italian triumphed because he boxed on the more orthodox lines.

World Title For Jack Hood?

—:o:—

The manager of Jackie Fields, the world's Welter weight champion states that he is negotiating with Jeff Dickson for a match between Fields and Jack Hood, British welter weight champion, the match to be held probably in London sometime during the coming summer.

Promising Indian Cricketer.

—:o:—

Vishnu Desai, the son of the famous advocate Mr. Bulabhai Desai, has joined Strudwick's Training Club and in the opinion of the famous Surrey wicket-keeper is a cricketer of undoubted talent. It is possible that in the near future he will qualify for Surrey. Desai represented the Elphinstone College during his undergraduate days.

Indian Players For Varsity Hockey.

—:o:—

In the teams for the annual hockey match between Oxford and Cambridge are two Indian players. The Nawab of Patandi is assisting Oxford and Masena who was recently awarded his Blue is playing for Cambridge.

Hot Night's First Foal.

—:o:—

The first foal sired by Hot Night who ran second to Call Boy in the Derby of 1927, and to Boote Law in the St. Leger of the same year was born sometime last month. This one is a charming bay filly, her dash being Nova a daughter of a former Derby winner Sunstar.

TENNIS IN BOMBAY.

—:o:—

Raja Iyer Defeated By Kamruddin

The play on Saturday in the Western India Tournament did not reach a very high standard. There were few close matches, and perhaps the most surprising feature was the defeat of Raja Iyer, who is a shadow of his former self, Kamruddin, who has been playing very strongly this season, kept a good length and made a few mistakes, winning the first set comfortably. In the second set, Raja Iyer fought desperately, and lost it after taking five games.

Andrews, the New Zealand player, with his powerful service and a good forehand stroke, proved too formidable for Flanagan, who obtained only three games in two sets.

The following are the results:—

MEN'S SINGLES.

Kamruddin beat Raja Iyer 6—1, 7—5.

Ranga Rao beat D. G. Desai 6—2 6—1.

Andrews beat Flanagan 6—2, 6—1.

D M Khatau beat Patterson 9—7 6—4.

M. M. Desai bet, Patterson 9—7, 6—4.

B. K. Khardekar beat N. B. Bhagwat 4—6, 6—2, 6—2.

Rangaswami beat Tyebjee 6—1, 6—2.

T. W. Brough beat M. C. Mehta 6—1, 6—1.

MEN'S DOUBLES.

Andrews and Rose beat Shanghani and Nagabushan 6—2, 6—4.

Suvarna and Khardekar beat Harvey and Row 6—2, 6—1.

Brough and Brooke-Edwards be at Jaya and Sheriff Khan.

MONDAY'S MATCHES.

Queen's Road Courts: At 4 p.m.

Court No. 1: Brooke-Edwards vs. G. Limdi, followed by Miss Newman vs. Miss Row, followed by Raja Iyer and Wagle vs. D'Cunha and Kohlhoff.

Court No. 2: Ranga Rao or D. G. Desai vs. Row or Khatau, followed by Andrews or Flanagan vs. Merchant or Gonsalves, followed by J. A. D. Naoroji and Kamruddin vs. G. Limdi and Ranga Rao.

Court No. 4: Babulal vs. Gunjikar, followed by Olivares and K. A. D. Naoroji vs. The Chief of Jath and G. P. Desai.

Court No. 5: R. N. Chowra vs. Vyas followed by Dastur and A. N. Other vs. Banker and F. E. Vakil.

Court No. 6: O. L. Burke vs. A. E. Allum, followed by Keane and Mrs. Freke vs. Brooke-Edwards and Mrs. McDougall.

To play on first available court: P. Pereira and A. N. Other vs. Babulal and Pandya.

GYMKHANA COMPOUND COURTS: AT 5 P.M..

Court No. 5: Mrs. Patterson vs. Mrs. Row.

Court No. 6: Annett and Mrs. Ridsdale vs. A. C. Pereira and Miss Moran.

Court No. 7: Tew vs. Bhagwat or Khardekar.

Court No. 8: Miss Thornley vs. Miss Stebbing.

CHESS TOURNAMENT IN BOMBAY.

—:o:—

The Honorary Secretary of the Bombay Central Chess Association writes:—

"By permission of Rev. Father H. Rafael S. J., the Second Chess Tournament will be held in the Mathematical Class room, at the North East Corner (Second floor), St. Xavier's College Dhobi Talao, Bombay, from the 23rd March next. Entries will be closed on the 9th idem.

Mr. Hamid Alli, I.C.S., Collector, Kolaba, and Mr. Adi K. Sett have donated two Silver Cups for competition. There will also be other prizes.

The Tournament is open to all with an entrance fee of rupee one which may be paid to me, any Sunday, between 4 and 7 p.m. at the abovementioned room.

GREAT AMERICAN PACIFIST.

Sympathises With Indian Independence

"BREAK DOWN BARRIERS OF RACE, COLOUR AND NATIONALITY," SAYS MRS BRYON.

"I am deeply interested in the aims and aspirations of the Indian people and the progress of the Indian National movement. I believe in nationalism for India only as a step towards Internationalism and I am convinced that unless India first attains national liberty, she cannot strive for the greater ideal of Internationalism." In these words Mrs. Jane Bryan, the great American pacifist, expressed her warm sympathy with India's fight for independence, before she sailed for Colombo on Saturday.

Mrs. Bryan came to India on a mission of peace and also to study Indian social and political problems. She is connected with several Peace organisations in America including the War Registers League and the Women's International League of Peace and Freedom and has devoted her life time to the promotion of world peace.

THE GREATEST EVENT.

In a talk with a representative of the "Chronicle" she declared that she counted her interview with Mahatma Gandhi "as one of the greatest events in her life". She said: "One of the main reasons of my visit to India was to see Mr. Gandhi. I am one of his sincere admirers and have been interested in his work ever since he began his career in South Africa. I have followed his activities with great interest and am impressed by the methods which he proposes to pursue to win independence for India. I am entirely in sympathy with his demand for complete independence for India. To my mind his programme is bound to meet with success because it is based on the principle of non-violence and Ahimsa."

LEGITIMATE WEAPONS.

"Do you approve of the campaign of civil disobedience and non-payment of taxes which he proposes to carry out?" she was asked.

"I think the movement of civil disobedience as well as boycott of foreign cloth are perfectly legitimate and potent weapons" came the prompt reply.

GANDHIJI'S PERSONALITY.

Describing her interview with Mahatma Gandhi, she said that she saw the "slim, dark, great man of India" at Ahmedabad when he was busy with preparations for the Working Committee meeting. It was evening and as the Mahatma appeared to be fatigued, she purposely refrained from introducing any serious subject for discussion. They chatted, joked and had a good deal of fun and she learnt for the first time that the Mahatma could be engaging and humourous in his conversation. Mrs. Bryan was closely following his writings and hence did not feel the necessity of bothering him with serious questions.

BOSE—A NEW STAR.

A new star in the political horizon, she had not missed to meet while in India, was Babu Subash Chandra Bose with whom she had a brief interview. "I have conceived a very high notion of his manliness, courage and ardour and is a very promising young man whose career I shall follow with great interest," she added.

THAT "ENGLISH COMPLEX."

With regard to American attitude towards India's aspirations, she said, that there was a growing section of Americans who sympathised with India's efforts for freedom. A majority of American people however still possessed the "English complex" and were more inclined to listen to English propaganda. The plea put forward by English propagandists that "Indian people were not ready for self-Government" was believed to be true by this section of Americans. They did not care to go deeply into Indian social and political conditions, because they were self-contented and well situated in life. She thought counter-propaganda in favour of India's aspirations would be of tremendous value.

WORLD PEACE.

Coming to her favourite subject of world peace, she said that War was a great menace to civilization. She described the anti-war activities carried on by world-wide movements of peace. Using force was a method, she said, adopted by beasts, and men and nations ought to find out better means of adjusting their differences.

She said it was absurd that while duels between two persons were forbidden by law, national duels still passed by the name of patriotism. She was not only for reducing armaments but doing away with them altogether. "Our ideal is to break down the barriers of race, colour and nationality and strive for a great international brotherhood of men" she concluded.

URDU AUTHOR ARRESTED.

—:o:—

And Refused Bail.

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 15.

The printer and author of the book "Azadi Ke Diwane" which was proscribed lately by the United Provinces Government having been arrested on Wednesday, Surya Sahay Dikshit, who is said to be the publisher of the book was arrested at Farrukhabad yesterday and brought here today.

Applications for bail were made on Friday on behalf of printer and the author, but the District Magistrate refused to admit to bail the latter and ordered release of the printer on his furnishing surety for Rs. 3000 and personal bond in same sum.—Free Press.

GENERAL STRIKE IN KRISHNANAGAR COLLEGE.

—:o:—

KRISHNANAGAR, Feb. 14.

Complete deadlock exists in the situation created by the Principal of the local College expelling four students from the College hostel for taking part in Independence Day celebration and the consequent vacating of the hostel by all the boarders in a body. The Principal having further disapproved the election of the General Secretary of the College Union by the students, they have declared a general strike from to-day.—Free Press.

SHRI MEHER BABA.

—:o:—

Birthday Celebration In Nasik.

A correspondent writes:—

"It is believed that Shri Meher Baba, the renowned Indian saint, will celebrate in Nasik his 36th birthday, which falls on the 17th of this month. He has many devotees the world over. On his birthday a large number of devotees usually flock to the place where he stays.

72 HOURS NON-STOP CYCLING.

—:o:—

Parsi Cyclist's Attempt.

The Hon. Secretaries of the Zoroastrian Physical Culture and Health League, Bombay, writes that a young Parsi cyclist from Saronda (near Sanjan, B B & C I Rly.) has undertaken to do non-stop cycling for 72 hours consecutively. He commenced his feat on Friday (14th inst.) morning at 7-15 a.m. (S. T.). He is going on confidently and it seems he is bent upon successfully preforming the feat.

Messrs. N. D. Patel & Co. have given him a new cycle of Mead maker to use during this trial of his and they will give it away to him if he proves himself successful. Messrs. Andani Bros. & Co., have supplied him with galacite punctura-proof solution to enable him to withstand troubles from punctures.

He is taking very light food and is avoiding as far as possible any liquid-stuff. If he finishes this time successfully he will be able to establish the world's record, the old world's record being 67 hours and 50 minutes.

Rangoon Chief Justice Dead.

—:o:—

RANGOON, Feb. 15.

Sir Guy Rutledge, Chief Justice of the Rangoon High Court, died at 6|15 this evening at the General Hospital.—A. P.

Sir Guy Rutledge's condition was serious yesterday when he had a paralytic attack.

LOCAL BODIES IN THE PROVINCE.

Governor Opens Conference.

SELF-GOVERNMENT SERVICE.

Before a large and representative gathering of delegates from different parts of the Bombay Presidency, Sir Fredrick Sykes, opened the fourth Provincial Local Bodies' Conference at C. J. Hall on Friday afternoon.

Dewan Bahadur Harilal Desai minister for Local self-Government, presided and in requesting the Governor to open the Conference said that they desired to establish an up-to-date central library and a museum to help the study of local self-Government problems. They had training classes at Poona and Bombay. They proposed to open one at Ahmedabad and a other at Hyderabad. These training classes were drawing good materials.

The Governor in opening the Conference said:—

I have no doubt that the scheme for an Exhibition will mature in time, and when it is held I am sure you will see that it is really representative of the science of local self-government in ways which will be suitable for the practical requirements and possibilities of local bodies in India, so that those who attend it will go away with new ideas and inspired by new enthusiasm.

Indeed I hope that the same result will follow the present Conference, which should be an admirable means of suggesting new objects of study, better economy of effort and surer ways of smoothing the often difficult path of local administration. When we come to think of it, local bodies now have more to do with the health and material comfort of the individual citizen than any other agency in this country. During the year 1927-28 municipalities in this Presidency had the spending of over 3-1|2 crores of rupees, and Local Boards over 2 crores.

Where such large and important responsibilities exist, this Local Self-Government Institute evidently has an immense field for useful and constructive work: and I am glad to know that you are at present concentrating on two very valuable lines of action. The first is to arouse interest among the voters and to encourage that true civic sense which is the surest key to honest and efficient administration. The second is to help local bodies to recruit a properly trained staff, and here your study of the scheme of cadres for Chief Officers, Engineers and Health Officers will, I have no doubt, be of much value and I shall look forward with interest to the results.

I am glad to learn that you have already started a Training class for the staff of local bodies, and I am sure that the means so afforded for young men to qualify themselves for an honourable and useful profession will attract the best class of recruits. I look forward to the time when no local body will be willing to recruit men for technical or professional work who have not attained the requisite standard of training, and the regulation of such standards will no doubt in course of time become one of the important functions of this Institute.

Sir Gulamhusseln Hydayatulla then proposed a vote of thanks to the Governor which was carried with applause.

The Conference then adjourned till Saturday.

Saturday's Proceedings.

The Second Day of the Provincial Local Bodies' Conference commenced at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall on Saturday morning with Dewan Bahadur Harilal Desai, Minister for Local Self-Government in the chair.

Mr. T. J. Bhojwani moved the first resolution which was as follows:—

"This Conference requests Government to undertake legislation for the formation of the Local Self-Government Service on a Provincial basis for three branches of (a) Administration, (b) Sanitation and (c) Engineering.

The mover declared the resolution was in the best interest and efficiency of administration of local bodies. Under the present system officers of local bodies had to look for their promotion and advancement to the local bodies which were controlled by party system. Often times it was said of Indian Municipalities and local bodies that their administration was inefficient but the root cause of this could be traced to the control of such officers by the majority party in the local bodies.

PARTY SYSTEM.

The officers dared not displease the dominant party which caused a good deal of inefficiency. It was with a view to have all such officers under one central agency which would have no inclination towards party politics and judge things from a detached point of view that the Service was suggested. Another advantage of the establishment of such a machinery was that the officers could be transferred from one local body to another. At present these were confined to one local board starting and ending their service with it. But if these posts were interchanged, it would result in greater efficiency and would attract efficient men.

Mr. D. B. Advani seconded the resolution.

NON-OFFICIAL VOICE.

Mr. C. D. Barfiwalla moved an amendment to the resolution adding the words "Provided however that in any machinery of control that may be set, there should be an effective non-official voice." He said that there were no two opinions as to whether they required a Municipal Service, because that need was long felt. His point was that they should attach more importance to self-Government than efficiency. He was of opinion that control of such machinery was important and it must have in it an effective non-official voice. Ever since the Decentralisation Committee was appointed the Government had been found reluctant tt take non-officials with them in the exercise of this control.

AMENDMENT LOST.

Rao Bahadur Kale said that the question of control was a very important one and the proposed body must have a majority of independent members. However, he was not in favour of putting a proviso but moved an amendment to the resolution adding the words "the control of such service being vested in a body having an effective non-official voice," which was accepted by the mover.

When put to vote there was tie between the original resolution as modified above and Mr. Barfiwalla's amendment. The Chairman cast his vote in favour of the resolution and Mr. Barfiwalla's amendment was declared lost.

SCHOOL ADMINISTRATION.

A number of other resolutions were passed by the Conference. A resolution moved by Mr. D. B. Advani that as the Local authorities under the Primary Education Act finance the School Boards for the administration of Schools under them, it was essential that the local authorities concerned should have majority representation on the School Board and Government be requested to amend the Primary Education act or rules which may be necessary to that effect was adopted.

APPEAL FOR DOLER.

The Conference also requested Government that as the expenditure on roads within Municipal limits was out-growing the income from the wheel-tax and as the growing motor services entailed heavy financial burden on municipalities, toll tax on motors not paying wheel-tax be sanctioned. It further recommended that a reasonable portion of the proceeds from the license fees and an adequate contribution from the proceeds of the additional tax on petrol be made over to local bodies in proportion to the length of pucca roads maintained by them in addition to what Government contributed for the purpose.

NO NOMINATIONS!

By another resolution the Conference suggested that the Local Boards Act should be so amended as to do away with nominations altogether.

With regard to the powers of Local bodies to dismiss officers appointed under Section 109, it was recommended that the rule should be so amended as to make it necessary to have a two-thirds majority and not a three-fourths majority as at present.

It was further demanded that the District Municipal Act should be so amended that if a three-fourths majority of councillors present at a meeting specially called for the purpose passed a no-confidence resolution against the President he must automatically resign.

MODEL RULES.

The Conference asked Government to frame model rules and bye-laws under the City Municipalities Act 1925 as soon as possible so that there may be uniformity in the procedure and working of those bodies and opined that the local boards should be permitted to keep their accounts in the vernaculars of the districts.

A vote of thanks to the Chair terminated the proceedings

DERS FOR STERLING.

—:o:—

500,000 Offered.

for sterling will be on Wednesday the 19th t the usual centres at ers used to be received ct to the usual condiamount offered for 500,000.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT INSURANCE COUPON.

COUPON NO. 1.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE FREE INSURANCE

In conjunction with the British India General Insurance Co., Ltd.,

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The Bombay Chronicle Company, Limited, Hari Building, Old Customs House Road, Bombay, will pay to the *bona fide* holder or legal personal representative of such holder, of this coupon:

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Rs. 2,500 (TWO THOUSAND, FIVE HUNDRED) if the holder be permanently and partially disabled by an accident as above described causing the loss by severance of one limb or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of one

CONDITIONS.

All these undertakings are subject to the following special conditions which are of the essence of the contract, namely, that:

(a) Death or disablement shall result within ninety days after the accident.
(b) Such holder shall, prior to the accident, have signed his or her name in ink or pencil in the space provided.
(c) Notice of the accident shall be given to THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE CO., LTD., at its Head Office in Bombay within fourteen days of its occurrence.
(d) Medical certificates and other information shall be furnished by the person claiming upon request for the same by THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE CO., LTD.
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Rs. 500 (FIVE HUNDRED) if the Registered Subscriber be permanently partially disabled solely and directly by any outward violent and visible accident not otherwise compensated causing the loss by severance of one limb or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of one eye.

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STOP THIS "GIBBERISH."

Loss Of India Spells Bankruptcy To England.

Lord Irwin's speech on Saturday has not cleared up the situation in India or removed the belief in certain quarters there that the British can be coaxed or intimidated into granting Dominion Home Rule at an early date. It is therefore vital once and for all to dispel so dangerous an illusion. "Politicians must for ever drop their gibberish about Dominion Home Rule for the Eastern Empire." Those of them who persist in toying with so fatal a policy must me remorselessly driven from public life.

"The retention of India is more important to the welfare of Great Britain than tariffs or any other political question." That country may fairly be described as the very keystone of the Empire. Its trade is vital to our people. The total loss of the Indian market would mean bankruptcy for Lancashire and misery for her industrial workers. In the last year for which figures are available British exports to India were £83,900,000 in value (one-ninth of our total exports), and there is no other country or territory, British or foreign, which takes anything like that amount of British goods. This trade it is the deliberate purpose of the revolutionaries to destroy if they get the chance.

British investments in India reach the enormous figure of £1,000,000,000, according to evidence given before the Simon Commission. Again, it is the declared intention of the revolutionaries to repudiate the Indian debt and so confiscate the plantations and factories which British capital has created on Indian soil. "From the loss of such a sum Great Britain could never recover."

"The policy of surrender in India has got to stop." Dominion Home Rule could produce nothing but anarchy and ruin. The experiment of trying to graft a twentieth-century Constitution on the materials of the Middle Ages has been tried in China, where it has resulted in twenty years of misery and civil war. There are two courses, and only two. The first is to get out and hand over the country to the Princes, who would pretty quickly settle the Hindoo lawyers of the All-India Congres. The second is to stay in India and govern. That second course is the one which this country will take. "Daily Mail."

Whitley Commission In Calcutta.

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, Feb. 14.

Messrs. C. W. Gurner, Secretary, Local Self-Government Department, H. J. Twynam, Secretary, Revenue Department and R. N. Gilchrist, Labour Intelligence Officer and Registrar of Trade Unions, were examined to-day before the Royal Commission on Labour.—A. P.

WHAT ARE INDIA'S ASSETS?

—:o:—

ARE THE LOANS WORTH IT?

Viceroy's Optimism.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 14.

In the course of his speech to the annual meeting of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry the Viceroy said, inter alia:—

HOW TO IMPROVE LABOUR.

If industry is to prosper, not only must labour be happy and contented, but relations prevailing between employers and employed must be above suspicion. Workmen on their side must recognise the difficulties of their employers and realise that the most effective way of raising their own standards of living is to bring greater efficiency to the performance of their tasks. It is essential, on the other hand, that employers should understand and sympathise with all the healthy aspirations of their employees and should recognise, as one of the first charges on industry, payment not merely of a minimum wage, but of a wage which will enable a workman to take pride in his work and lead a life which is something fuller than mere completions of his daily task in mill or workshop. In this way we may hope that the idea of opposition between the claims of employers and their labour will gradually be replaced by a sense of partnership and identity of interest which will ensure further development and greater prosperity of India's industry.

WHAT ARE INDIA'S ASSETS?

Another canvas you have painted in sombre colours to-day is that of the general financial situation in India. I do not propose to examine in detail the figures which Mr. Birla has put forward, but I would take this opportunity of correcting what I believe to be certain misapprehensions on his part. None can deny that India has large foreign liabilities, but such foreign liabilities are no evidence of weakness in the financial position of a country in the early stages of development. With the assistance of imported capital, India has acquired assets in the shape of Railways, irrigation works, factories, and other enterprises, of which the value is considerably in excess of her liabilities. I am convinced that if it were possible to draw up a balance-sheet exhibiting the financial condition of India, it would show that as a result of the development which has taken place during the last hundred years, there is an enormous surplus of assets representing a gain to India which has accrued on account of developments made possible by the use of foreign capital.

I will mention only one fact to indicate that the real resources of India are not so inadequate as has been suggested by your President. Since 1900, the value of India's net imports of gold has been nearly 400 million pounds and of silver 350 million pounds and India is still importing gold at the rate of about 15 million pounds per annum and silver at the rate of 7-12 million pounds. It is surely unreasonable to suggest that a country which has an enormous stock of gold and silver and which is still drawing gold and silver in considerable quantities from the rest of the world is in so weak a financial position as to be unable to meet its foreign liabilities. In the President's view our failure to discharge our annual obligations is having the effect of causing India's debt to increase at an undesirable rate. So far as I can learn, this conclusion is not supported by statistical data and on all available evidence, appears to be contrary to actual facts. There is, I believe, no evidence that a large amount of capital is at present being brought into India by private agencies. In fact, indications are that a certain amount of private capital is being exported.

GOVERNMENT'S BORROWINGS.

The external borrowings of Government were examined in detail by Sir George Schuster in his last Budget speech in which he stated that during the six years ending 31st March, 1929, Government capital expenditure abroad amounted to 60 million pounds, whereas amount of foreign money which had to be raised to finance this expenditure amounted to 17 million pounds. In other words the surplus resources available for meeting India's foreign liabilities amounted to 43 million pounds and it was possible to invest this surplus in further enterprises which will increase the productivity of India. I would maintain, therefore, that the financial position of India is sound and that there are no substantial grounds for the President's anxiety. I would go further and appeal to those who hold responsible public positions in India to endeavour to allay, rather than to use language which may have the effect of encouraging feelings of disquiet at a time when she especially needs the confidence of the rest of the world. It is right that Indians should strive to make their country, as it can be made, economically strong and independent, but I believe that leaders of economic opinion in India can best do this and can best encourage productive enterprise, not by exaggerating the difficulties, but by witnessing to solid grounds which exist for reasonable optimism.

CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER FOR DELHI MUNICIPALITY.

—:o:—

NEW DELHI, Feb. 14.

The Standing Finance Committee of the Assembly has agreed to the appointment, in the first instance for one year from 1st April, of a wholetime Chief Administrative Officer for the New Delhi Municipality, on the understanding that the arrangement is provisional and that the whole of the future organisation of the Municipality which is placed before the Committee before the present arrangements are made. Government have informed the Committee that an Indian Civil Service Officer of about 14 years service with experience of working of municipalities under a local Government would be suitable for the appointment.—A. P.

"NOBLE INSPIRATION OF FREEDOM."

—:o:—

CHARGE AGAINST ACCUSED.

Calcutta Bomb Case.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 14.

In his opening address in the North Calcutta Bomb Case before the Special Tribunal, the Public Prosecutor said that from a series of incidents proceeding the arrests of the accused it is clear that the accused persons have been conspiring for a clean sweep of the British Government in India. Their creed is violence without which according to their ideas no nation has been or ever can be free.

NOBLE ASPIRATION.

They felt the youths of the country should be appealed to and their enthusiasm aroused by firing their imagination with the noble inspiration of the freedom of the land and by instilling the cult of violence as the only means to attain the salvation of the country. Their organisation naturally was secret and explosive substances were fixed upon as their weapon for their present action which means the use of explosive substances for the destruction of property and person.

All the accused seemed to enjoy the references by the public prosecutor to their letters intercepted by the Police and the interpretation sought to is put on them for establishing the charge of conspiracy. A ripple of laughter from the accused enlivened the court room when the Public Prosecutor referred to such books as "Hundred best sayings of DeValera", "Roads to Freedom" by Bertrand Russel as having contributed to the creation of revolutionary tendencies among the accused persons.

On the conclusion of Public Prosecutor's address, the President of the Tribunal adjourned the proceedings till to-morrow for giving facility to the defence counsel to consult their clients and chalk out a line of defence.

The Prosecution, it is stated, will examine 150 witnesses, 26 persons among the accused were present in the court to-day, while one accused was absent due to an attack of chicken-pox.—Free Press

Approver's Evidence.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 15.

The Special Tribunal at Alipore to-day resumed hearing of the case against 27 persons charged with conspiracy and possessing and manufacturing explosive substances.

The evidence of Dharani Bose, had been granted the King's Pardon and made an approver, was recorded. Dharani said that he was a compositor in the Calcutta University Press. He picked up an acquaintance in September last with the accused, Ramen Biswas, who initiated him into the movement. Their object, Ramen told witness, was to terrorise the country by attacking the police barracks, following the example of the Irish. Looting Government money, accoding to Ramen, was the only way to get the necessary funds to buy the requisite arms for the movement and the Tatas would be ready to provide them with any number of bombshells if they were given Rs. 5,000. A bombshell without trigger and screw was given to the witness to handle, and he kept it for a week. Ramen also showed him a revolver and taught him how to use it. Later, at the instance of Ramen, witness gave shelter to Hem Babu, alias Suresh Das Gupta, against whom a warrant had been issued in connection with the Puthia robbery case, which was now being tried at Rajshahi by a special tribunal. The witness saw the accused Niranjan dictating to Ramen some thing which later appeared as the leaflet "Banglar Taruner Prati" which had been forfeited by the Government. Ramen later left for Barisal to make arrangements for a Mail robbery. Witness was arrested with Ramen's suitcase on his way to Kalabagan Basti in North Calcutta.

The hearing was adjourned till Monday.—A. P.

CALCUTTA BOMB CASE

—:o:—

Approver Narrates His Story.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 15.

At the resumed hearing of the case before the Alipore Tribunal trying the Mechuabazar bomb [illegible] case this morning Dharan Bose one of the accused turned approver and gave a sensational story.

The Special Tribunal did not proceed for an hour as the defence counsel objected to proceeding with the case in the absence of accused Subodh Chakravarti who was lying ill in the Jail Hospital.

The Public Prosecutor suggested that the defence could proceed without consent from the accused, in view the Court granted permission, but Subodh, however refused to consent to it. The Court then proceeded against the other accused.

Assistant Commissioner [illegible], complainant, prayed for

don to Dharan Bose who had turned an approver.

APPROVER'S STORY.

Dharani Bose next being examined said he was a native of Dacca District and worked as a compositor in the Calcutta University Press. He came in contact with the accused Ramen and Niranjan, the former initiating him into the cult of violence and taking him to adventurous bioscope films.

Ramen told him that they had formed a secret association and were collecting arms and ammunitions to deal a blow against the British by attacking the police barracks which would create terrorism.

Ramen one day kept a bombshell like the one exhibited and said when discharged every part of it would act as a bullet and the police barrack could be blown with two such bombs.

Dharani gave him Rs. 20 to buy a revolver. Ramen sheltered Sures. Rabibose one of the accused, often came to Sures and Sudhangshu, accused. Dharani identified Ramen going near him when Rabi saluted him and all the accused laughed merrily.

The court at this stage rose for lunch.—Free Press.

INDIAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

Punjab Branch Formed.

LAHORE, Feb. 12.

The Punjab Branch of the Indian Medical Association has inaugurated at a dinner at the Y.M.C.A. Hall, presided over by Col. Bakhat, late Inspector General of Civil Hospitals, Punjab.

Col. Bhola Nath in a speech proposed the formation of Indian Medical Association.

About a 150 guests attended including most of the prominent Indian Doctors.

QUIET RESTORED ON INDO-AFGHAN BORDER.

—:o:—

Peshawar-Kabul Road Traffic Resumed.

PESHAWAR, Feb. 14

Saleh Mohamed Sarhaddar has succeeded in clearing the country surrounding Torkham of young Shinwari rebels and apparently everything is calm now. It is said that besides Mohamed Afzail Shinwari, he was assisted by Mahomed Ulam Shinwari and some Mohamands of Lalpura. As a result of his succes, traffic on the Peshawar-Kabul Road has been resumed. A caravan from Kabul which had been held up at Dakka has reached Landikotal while one from Peshawar detained at Landikotal has proceeded onward. Lorries which left for Kabul to-day contained among other things food and a quantity of silver, which indicates that the road is now quite safe.—A. P.

DELHI UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION

—:o:—

NEW DELHI, Feb. 14.

The Convocation of the Delhi University will be held on 1st March when the Viceroy who is the Chancellor will preside.—A. P.

ELDER MURDER ECHO.

—:o:—

Harrison's Appeal Against Capital Punishment.

PATNA, Feb. 15.

The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Scrope will hear on Monday the appeal of O. W. Harrison, who has been sentenced to death on the charge of murdering W. P. Elder, an Assistant in the Dalhousie Jute Mills, in a first class compartment of a mail train on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, near Bilaspur.—A. P.

MR. SNOWDEN'S APPEAL TO CHAMERS AND TRADES ASSOCIATIONS.

—:o:—

LONDON, Feb. 15.

Mr. Snowden, on behalf of Government, has addressed letters to the Chambers of Commerce and Trades Associations throughout the country to make the British Industries Fair a record year for business. Similar appeal to the county and municipal authorities has been made by the Minister of Health.—Reuter.

Rugby.—Lord and Lady Bledisloe left London on Thursday for New Zealand where Lord Bledisloe will take up duties as Governor-General.—B. O. W.

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FUTURE PREMIER OF INDIA.

British Journalist's Tribute To Pandit Motilal.

In the days of Lord Curzon Mr. Arnold Ward spent a year and a half travelling in India as a newspaper correspondent. He sat in the House of Commons from 1919 to 1918 as Unionist Member for Watford. Last winter he returned to India in the capacity of special correspondent of a London paper. He visited Mahatma Gandhi at Ahmedabad, and spent some weeks in Calcutta and Bombay but the main part of his visit was devoted to a thorough study of the work of the Legislative Assembly at Delhi where he met many of the political leaders. We reprint below his article in the "Spectator" of Jan. 4:—

The Legislative Assembly of India meets in a chamber of wonderful beauty, designed by a great architect, Sir Herbert Baker. It is built of white stone nearly in the shape of a half-moon, and the lower walls are panelled in Indian teak, a wood which admirably harmonizes with the Indian complexion. Of the Strangers' Gallery at Westminster must be conceded that to fill it only increases its unloveliness; but the spacious galleries at Delhi, when they are thronged on an important occasion, make a warm, coloured scene of glorious beauty. Those who have witnessed the play scene in "The Show Boat" (and who has not?) may multiply that scene many times to gain an idea of this effect. On the floor the seats and desks of the members are grouped in the Continental style in a semi-circle round the chair of the President, Mr. V. J. Patel.

To the left of the President sit in order the three parties of the Opposition—the Congress Party, the Nationalist Party, and the Independent Party. Together they number about seventy-two of the 104 elected members, and with the votes of a few free-lances they have a small majority over the remaining elected and the nominated members taken together. The nominated members are forty-one in number, of whom about two-thirds are officials. The elected members who form no part of the Opposition are the European group, a small group which is styled as Central Muslim Party, and a few others who cannot be classified.

THE CONGRESS PARTY.

The Congress Party numbers about forty members, who have behind them the support of a great object, which is to alter the legal basis of the Government of India and substitute self-government for autocracy. With this end in view, they have for six years in two Assemblies, repeatedly with the help of their allies, carried resolutions embodying "the National Demand." Rejecting, as they do, many of the principles on which the Government policy is absed, they generally oppose and obstruct Government measures. At the same time they achieve much useful work by asking questions, by moving resolutions on matters of general public interest, and by promoting non-official Bills. Their work on select committees, which sit in private, is much commended by those who have worked with them.

Most of the members of this party wear the white home-spun and the Gandhi cap. They are well drilled and well organized and their attendance in the House is praiseworthy. They contain in their ranks many excellent public speakers, and there is diffused among them, generally speaking, a high level of knowledge and a rather cross and fretful tone, ubt such men are to be found in every Assembly. On the whole I found much less bitterness than I had been led to expect. Speeches generally conform to a high standard of courtesy and decorum. Sometimes the speakers quote snatches of Urdu verse, folksongs, and proverbs in their mother-tongue. On days when obstruction has been ordered it is interesting to watch little groups rise incessantly to catch the President's eye:—

"No voice exempt, no voice but well could join
Melodious part, such concerned is in heaven."

PANDIT MOTILAL NEHRU.

The leader of this powerful party, Pandit Motilal Nehru, by common consent future Prime Minister of India, is in his sixty-ninth year. Before the War an eminent lawyer at Allahabad, he lived in western style, entertained liberally both Indian and British friends, and had a curious fondness for smart attire. It is said that the future champion of "khaddar" was clad from head to foot in suitings supplied by Saville Row, and in 'lingerie' which, for fear of the Indian 'dhobi,' was consigned weekly to the 'blanchisseuses' of the Seine.

Not till after the War did he take seriously to politics, and then his eloquence and force of character carried him at once into the front rank. In the non-co-operation time he went to prison, after which he made a bonfire of his English wardrobe and forsook his western ways. In the Assembly he represents a constituency which is named "The Cities of the United Provinces." They are seven in number, and they are the most famous cities of Hindustan. In appearance he is every inch a leader: you cannot fail to be impressed by the stately figure clad in a long close-fitting tunic of white home-spun, and by the fine massive Roman head.

His report is written in a crisp terse English of which the pre-War Indians were never masters. His speeches are most impressive.

There is a small trace of pique in his temperament, for which you must allow; but this nuance in no way mars a character essentially manly and robust. I have no doubt whatever of his attachment to the British connexion; but he is hard pressed by the Independence faction, and it may be that this great Indian is destined to suffer the same fate as Mr. John Redmond suffered at the hands of Sinn Fein.

On the Pandit's left sits the Independence leader, Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar, who represents the city of Madras. He has a consummate legal brain, and there is nothing he loves more than showing it off, not in a conceited way, but as a 'feu de joie'. His speeches have real dignity, in spite of an almost Irish impudence, and an 'insouciant' Birrell-like vein of humour, which make him a very attractive figure. I did not seek an interview with him, because I did not wish to have a breeze with him about his oath of allegiance but I enjoyed his speeches as much as those of any member of the House.

Beyond him the Swarajist front bench falls off sadly, for it is tenanted only by Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, an orator from Bombay who lacks the dignity of his colleagues, and by Maulvi Mohamed Shafee, the bearded leader of the Muslims of Bihar. But beyond those again we come to the most interesting party in the House.

THE NATIONALIST PARTY.

The Nationalist Party consists of only eighteen members, but among them are many of the most prominent and distinguished men in Indian public life. The party is almost a picked team, like a troop of officers without any rank and file. The reason for this is that the Congress Party is one of those organizations which limit the independence of their members in Parliament and seek to dictate their policy and actions from outside.

The Nationalist Party has no organization in the country; it consists of the more independent Nationalists who have gained election without pledging themselves to the Congress ticket, and who desire to act together free from outside control. Strangely enough, the leader of the party is an exception to this rule, and is himself an ex-President of the Congress and a prominent Congress leader: but among his followers are men who are threatened by Congress opposition at the next election. This is a domestic mystery which I cannot attempt to explain.

PANDIT M. M. MALAVIYA.

The leader of the party, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, is a very eminent man, who, if we take everything into account, is a figure about equal in importance to Pandit Motilal Nehru. With Mr. Gandhi, they make up the triumvirate of Hindu leaders with whom Britain has to deal. He is the same age as his brother Pandit, and he follows the same profession, but his connexion with public life has been much longer for he entered the Imperial Legislative Council as long ago as 1910. He is an orthodox high-caste Brahmin, he is Vice-Chancellor of Benares Hindu University, and the influence which he wields and the love and respect which he enjoys among the Hindus are very great indeed. An Indian member on the Government side of the House, speaking in debate in February last, said that if any one man might be regarded as the leader of the Hindu community, that man was Pandit Malaviya. It is a wonderful thing to contemplate, that one man should be the leader of 200,000,000; and he may with some truth be said to be the leader of them all, for in the Hooghly at Calcutta in December he washed the untouchables with his own hands.

It is a nice point whether he or Pandit Motilal Nehru speaks the finer English. Both have acquired a great mastery over the English tongue, but while the Nehru sentences are crisper and more robust, the Malaviya vocabulary is wider, the syntax more flexible, the diction more choice. He says hard things about the Government, and often impugns the sincerity of British statesmen, but his bitterness and Pandit Motilal Nehru's fall far short of the bitterness of the Adams brothers, or of the bitterness of Parnell and Healy, to quote two cases of Nationalist leaders against the British. He over-responds more readily to generous treatment; no leader was ever freer from thought of self.

Age sits lightly on the slender, erect, handsome figure, clad in white 'achkan' and long white 'dupatta' and there is no faltering in the courage with which, in his sixty-ninth year, he enters on the great struggle of his life.

"His skin was dark as bronze; his face
Irradiate, but yet severe.
His eyes had much of love and grace,
But glowed so bright, they filled with fear."

The Pandit is not dark as bronze; he has the normal hue of upper India. But I have quoted those lines of the young Bengali poetess because the rest of the stanza conveys some and the greatness of his heart.

Gazette Of India.

DELHI, Feb. 14

Legislative Department:—Khan Sahib Khwaja Muhammad Abdul Majid is nominated member of Council of State vice Mr. A. Latifi I. C. S., Mr. T. G. Russel is nominated as a member of the Council of State vice Major General Sir Henry Symons.

Home Department—Competitive examination for admission to Indian Police Service will be held by Public Service Commission at Bombay, Allahabad, Patna and Nagpur on 11th September 1930.

Foreign Department:—Major A. E. B. Parsons is placed on special duty in Foreign Department.

Commerce Department: It is notified that 1st March 1930 has been fixed as day for dissolution of legal union between Church of England and Church of England in IIndia. Mr. S. A Pearson of Cachar and Messrs. F. M. Graham and C. S. Bateman of Dooars have been appointed members of Tea Cess Committee.

Education Deptrment:—Col. W. H. C. Forster I. M. S. is appointed Surgeon General with Government of Bombay.

Industries Department: Mr. E. G. Aylmer officiates as menager, Government Press Simla vice Mr. Bruch granted eight months' leave.—A. P.

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Grand-mother

Life for Granny has now come to mean joking with the youngsters, going to church and doing needlework. These last two pleasures, though, used to be sadly marred by her rheumatism, which sometimes made it impossible for her to handle her needles or to go out. But all that is changed since

CAFIASPIRIN

came into the house. Not only does it relieve her pains, but its regular use makes the rheumatic attacks less frequent and less severe. And so Granny, who used not to believe in "these modern discoveries," swears by CAFIASPIRIN and calls it "my magic remedy". And the rest of the family think with her, for it relieves their aches and pains too, and helps to keep them fit and well.

BAYER

GANDHI, NEHRU, AND REVOLTING INDIA

People Determined To Stop "Ever Growing Emasculation."

Mr. Kirkby Page the well-knwn American publicist writes from the Ashram Sabarmati to "Unity":—

I am just completing three memorable days with Mahatma Gandhi. The way had been paved for me by letters from C. F. Andrews. The result was that we were quickly taken into the family circle at the Ashram. We had three long interviews with Mahatmaji, in addition to many fleeting contacts with him during our stay, in spite of the fact that he had been away on tour for three months and was to leave again within a week.

We arrived at the Ashram on Monday, which is Gandhi's day of silence. Beginning at seven o'clock every Sunday evening he observes absolute silence for twenty-four hours. This period is spent in rest, meditation, and writing his weekly contributions for "Young India." Two of his friends met us at the Ahmedabad Railway station and drove us four miles to our destination. Gandhi received us with a most hospitable smile, but was unable to converse with us until later. We spent the day talking with members of the colony or community and in observing the various activities being conducted. At seven we attended corporate worship. The entire company sits in the sand overlooking the river, under the open sky. Following the chanting of the evening prayers, Mahatmaji broke his silence and talked on a devotional theme. Then followed the daily business meeting. As the roll was called each person reported the quantity of his or her spinning for the day. This was followed by a half hour's discussion of a proposed new daily schedule of meals and other activities. We could not understand what was being said, but were intensely interested in watching the proceedings. With the utmost good humour and patience Gandhi brought out the various points of view, until some forty persons had taken part in the discussion. No vote was taken but a unanimous agreement was reached.

NOBLEST SPIRIT OF THE AGE.

Mr. Gandhi then invited us to his own quarters. He seated himself on his bed in the open garden where he sleeps, while we occupied a nearby bench, and there we talked for nearly an hour. Standing about the bed and the bench were a score of his co-workers, listening eagerly to the conversation. It was a picture we shall not soon forget. On the following afternoon we were invited to his office. In accordance with the Indian custom, we removed our shoes at the door and sat on the floor. He was working away at his spinning wheel. For an hour and a half we talked politics. He expressed himself with the utmost frankness concerning the present situation. The spinning seemed to be an almost automatic performance and did no in the least interfere with the conversation. On his busiest days and even when on tour he always spins for at least an hour. On the following afternoon we again talked for more than an hour while he went on spinning.

The four of us felt that we were in the presence of one of the noblest spirits of the age, if not indeed the greatest man now alive. He has a frail little body and weighs less than a hundred pounds. He wears a minimum of clothes usually goes stripped to the waist, with his feet bare except for sandals when outdoors. His ears are large, his teeth are in wretched shape his head is shaved, and ye you do not think of his as homely. He eats only fruit and nuts and drinks goat's milk. Arising at three or four o'clock every morning, he is an indefatigable worker. Rarely alone, he does much of his work with a crowd about him. Methodical in his habits, he is an punctual as a clock. His mind cuts like a razor. He expresses himself with brevity and clarity in the purest English. Body and mind are subjected to an extraordinarily rigorous discipline, yet there is no trace of austerity about him. On the contrary, he is the most jovial of persons. Following the evening a meal he usually takes the children for a walk. Ascetic in spirit, entirely selfless in his conduct, sacrificial in his devotion to the masses, Mahatmaji has captured the imagination and won the devotion of more millions of human beings than any other person for many generations.

IDOL OF INDIAN YOUTH.

At Allahabad we were entertained by Jawaharlal Nehru, President of the Indian National Congress, the annual gathering of the largest and most important political party, ex-President of the All-India Trade Union Congress, and leader of the Youth League of India. His father, Motilal Nehru, who was President of the Congress last year, was away on tour. The Nehru family is very wealthy and lives in a palatial mansion. Father and son disagree drastically in many of their opinions on social questions. Jawaharlal is more radical in his political and economic ideas. He is a Socialist, not a Communist, as is often asserted. A graduate of Harrow and Cambridge, he is brilliantly prepared for leadership. He is seeking to organize students and workers for more efficient activity in the campaign for independence from Great Britain, on the one hand, and from the landlords and industrialists on the other. Favoured with a magnetic and loveable personality, Jawaharlal kindles audiences and crowds wherever he goes and is the idol of Indian youth. So passionate is his revolt against the reactionary customs and cruel practices of conventional religion that he calls himself an agnostic, although it would be difficult to discover many men in any country who possess his untiring zeal for the public welfare. From the tinge of sadness in his countenance, it is apparent that he is suffering intensely over the miseries of his people. That he is honest and sincere is admitted even by his most vigorous opponents. Next to Gandhi, or perhaps even more so, he is the man most feared by the British Government. The name of Jawaharlal Nehru will appear prominently in the news from India during the coming months. His star is rising rapidly and soon may be shining most brilliantly of all.

From the Nehru home we went direct to the Viceregal Lodge in Delhi, where we were entertained at luncheon by Lord and Lady Irwin. We were deeply impressed with the personality and attitude of the Viceroy. Everywhere he is held in high honour and is trusted as few Viceroys have ever been. After luncheon he invited us to his private office and there unfolded to us some of the difficulties with which he is confronted and discussed some of the plans he has in mind. I have no doubt whatever that the Viceroy and the Labour Government intend to do the wise and generous thing for India. They are, however, faced with two sets of obstacles: they lack a working majority in Parliament and are therefore compelled to move cautiously in order to carry a portion of the Liberals and Tories with them; and, secondly, they must deal with an impatient and embittered public opinion in India.

NO FAITH IN BRITISH PROMISES.

The tragic truth is that a considerable portion of educated Indians have lost confidence in the British people. Suspicion and enmity are distressingly prevalent, and old residents here say that the tide is still rising at a perilous pace. The ancient tradition of British fair-play is rapidly being shattered. British promises are no longer accepted at face value. Even those Englishmen who have served India most faithfully and sacrificially are often objects of abuse and derision. C. F. Andrews is probably more highly honoured and more deeply beloved than any foreigner in this land, yet two Indian journals recently launched vicious attacks upon him one count in their indictment being the fact that he had dined with the British Ambassador in Washington! Reminders of the incalculable contribution that Britain has made to Inda's welfare are impatiently brushed aside or met with sneering references to British hypocrisy and greed. Gratitude toward alien rulers has never in all history been an outstanding characteristic of subject peoples who are passionately seeking freedom. Not until responsible sesif-government has been actually achieved will most Indian nationalists be in a mood to trust the British or to acknowledge India's debt to them ..... Mr. Gandhi and other Indian leaders with whom we have talked freely admit that under self-government there will undoubtedly be a much greater degree of inefficiency and corruption. They foresee a period of chaos and possible bloodshed. But they are prepared to face the worst conditions that can be predicted rather than to prolong the present status which they regard as humiliating, demoralizing and intolerable. They, therefore, dismiss as irrelevant the question as to whether or not India is fit for self-government. They say that, if necessary, they would prefer to go to hell as citizens of a free nation than to dwell in paradise under British rule. To be "eaten up by the hordes from the North-west and Central Asia," says Mahatma Gandhi, would be a "position infinitely superior to one of ever-growing emasculation ..... a sudden overwhelming swoop from Central Asia ..... would be humane deliverance from the living and ignominious death which we are going through at the present moment." So intense is the longing for freedom and so bitter is the hatred of alien domination that British rule in India is certain to become less and less efficient. It can be prolonged beyond another decade, only by the bloody sword. Nothing is more certain than that India will achieve self-government within the immediate future or—one hesitates to contemplate the outcome.

It is easy to sneer at the Indian National Congress, as is the fashion in Anglo-Saxon circles out here, and say that it represents a mere handful of India's three hundred millions and that the masses are utterly indifferent to politics. It is beside the point to say that the revolt against British rule is confined to an infinitesimial minority. When in human history did the populace at large ever support a revolutionary movement until it had already achieved success? Slavery and serfdom were not abolished by collective action on the part of slaves and serfs. The group of Indians who are determined to win freedom for their nation is already sufficiently large and vocal to make life simply intolerable for British rulers if responsible self-government is not granted at an early date.

NON-CO-OPERATION AGAIN.

India obviously cannot gain freedom by war. But other methods are available. The non-violent non-co-operation movement led by Gandhi in 1920 and 1921 came very nearly succeeding, as British officials have since admitted. In desperation the Mahatma may again summon his people to a programme of non-co-operation. More than 30,000 Indians gladly went to prison during the former campaign and an even greater number may again crowd the jals of the land. A more terrifying prospect is that the policy of non-violence may be rejected and a campaign of rioting and assassination resorted to. Already there have been an ominous number of political murders and riots. Some of the strongest trade unions are under the sway of leaders who openly advocate the adoption of revolutionary tactics. If another General Dyer insists under the sway of the military minds that law and order must be maintained at any cost, and shoot down in cold blood hundreds of Indians as was done at Amritsar, the situation might easily get out of hand all over the country and the terrible scenes of the Mutiny be repeated. After all, there are only 165,000 Britishers in the whole of India. An inflamed and infuriated nation of 320 millions cannot permanently be ruled by British bayonets. Moreover, there is an alarming possibility that the Communists may deliberately resort to provocative measures in order to incite British officials to adopt a drastic policy of repression. The number of Communists in the entire country is probably very small, but only a handful of incendiaries is needed to kindle a huge conflagration when so much inflammable material is scattered about.

There are drastic differences of opinion as to how serious would be the results if the Lahore Congress should decide to begin non-co-operation and civil disobedience.* One group maintains that nothing significant would happen, that at most there would be occasional riots which would easily be put down, that the few non-co-operators who refused to pay taxes would only lose their property and find themselves in jail, and that the vast majority of Indians would entirely ignore the non-co-operation movement. The other group contends that the country is better prepared for non-co-operation now than it was in 1920 and 1921, that the volume of bitterness and hatred against Britain has increased enormously, and that repressive measures on the part of the Government would only fan the flames. Mr. Gandhi is to be found in the latter camp. He told his co-workers recently that the anticipated campaign early next year would be his last great crusade and that repressive measures on and that h exepected to put every ounce of his energy into it. The National Congress, the organized workers, the students—and Mahatmaji: this is a combination of opponents that I would not care to have arrayed against me if I were Viceroy of India! To grant complete Dominion Status at this time would undoubtedly be a dangerous procedure: to withhold it may prove to be far more perilous.

*(This the Lahore Congress has decided to do.—Editor "Unity.")

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Restrict Operations Of Non-Indian Banks.

INDIAN CHAMBER'S VIEWS ON BANKING PROBLEMS.

The Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber has sent the following replies to the questionnaire of the Central Banking Enquiry Committee:—

The first of the four important issues is the necessity for reviving the system of Shroffs in those places from which it has disappeared, and strengthening it in those places where it is continued but with diminished prestige and influence. From times immemorial Shroffs have proved themselves a vital link in Indian trade, commerce and industry and agriculture, and my Committee consider it extremely unfortunate that the place which they once held as the very apex of all these came to be in time, through several causes, dislodged, and they have been criticised adversely in several quarters owing to the defective appreciation and realisation of the economic and financial problems pertaining to this country. My Committee have given their views regarding the strengthening of the Shroff system in their answer to the questionnaire of the Bombay Provincial Banking Enquiry Committee. They strongly hold that the Imperial Bank should not now be required to open any branches, but that wherever there is a necessity felt for such a branch that Bank should appoint an individual Shroff or a group of Shroffs where they can co-operate, to act as Agent or Agents to the Bank for purposes of carrying on its business in that particular locality.

GOLD STANDARD.

My Committee are strongly of opinion that if the labours of the Central Banking Committee, begun under such good auspices, are to bear fruition, a Gold Standard and Currency should be introduced in the country as soon as possible Without these it will not be possible to develop a good banking system in the country.

The third point is that indigenous insurance business should be developed and encouraged as much as possible and all that the Imperial Bank and the indigenous Banks can do to foster it should be done. My Commmittee have suggested restrictions on the operation of non-Indian Insurance Companies and they hope that the Central Banking Committee will approve of such restrictions.

The fourth point is that there should be restrictions placed on the operation of non-Indian banks which have resulted in most of the export trade of the country being in the hands of non-Indian agencies. So far as the information of my Committee goes, non-national banks are not allowed in an advanced British Colony like Canada, and there is no reason why similar restrictions should not be placed on non-Indian banks working in this country. My Committee are referring to this in their reply to Question No. 5 (section III), where they have suggested several requirements which should be observed by foreign banks working in the country. They are of opinion, however, that any foreign bank which wants to operate in this country should be registered in Rupee capital with a majority of Indian directors and a majority of Indian shareholders. My Committee are, sure if proper attention is paid to all these four points, it will mean much for the progress not only of Banking but trade and industries of the country.

INDIANISATION OF THE IMPERIAL BANK.

In this connection, my Committee may be allowed to suggest that the Indianisation of the Imperial Bank should be more rapid and that the Chairman and majority of Directors should be Indians both on the Central and provincial Boards.

My Committee will now proceed to answer the questionnaire indetail:—

INDUSTRIAL BANKS & CREDIT FACILITIES FOR INDIA'S MAIN INDUSTRIES.

My Committee think that the time has now come for taking concrete steps for the formation of a Bank specialising in financing of industries in the country. The demand is being made for such an industrial bank for the last so many years, particularly during the last one decade. The Industrial Commission in this connection wrote thus:

"291. We are of opinion therefore, that an industrial bank should possess a paid-up share or debenture capital high in proportion to its total business; it should observe the usual precautions in not allowing too large a share of its funds to be used for the benefit of any single interest or group of financially interdependent interests: its loans on plants, buildings and land should be carefully considered and should be limited in each case; the larger portion of its industrial business should be confined to the provision of working capital; it should provide initial capital with caution, at any rate during its opening years, and should not itself at first attempt to float companies, though it may advise and assist in other ways persons who propose to do so. The main factor of safety in an industrial bank is the judicious limitation of each class of business to its proper proportions."

CENTRAL BANK.

The following remarks made by the Bombay Advisory Committee before the Industrial Commission will also be interesting:—

"We favour the establishment of a central industrial bank or similar organisation with a large capital and numerous branches, designed to afford financial support to industries for longer periods and on less restricted security than is within the power or practice of the existing banks. Such a bank would probably require a measure of Government support, but should not be brought under rigid Government control."

My Committee wish to suggest that in order to obviate any difficulties regarding the definition of the word 'Bank', the industrial bank may not be called as such but the Industrial Financing Corporation or Syndicate.

My Committee would like to suggest that in order to encourage private capital to come out for investment in the Industrial Corporation, which may not be considered as safe as an ordinary bank, Government should give a guarantee of some rate of interest on the share capital. This would obviate the necessity of Government having to find themselves the necessary finance. If such a guarantee of interest as was given to railway companies during the last century is given, it may be possible to start an Industrial Corporation with a capital of two to three crores. The liability on the State on account of interest charges will not exceed ten to fifteen lakhs even if all the schemes that the Corporation has financed were to prove failures.

It is not intended that the Corporation should find the whole finance for either fixed capital expenditure or for working capital nor is it intended that it should finance industries like the cotton textile industry or the jute industry which are already existing in the country. If a "bona fide" attempt were made however for a new industry or for an advance in the cotton textile or jute industry, the particular company concerned should be given financial facilities by the Corporation provided the technology and the personnel of the new enterprise is satisfactory. Government may well place some restrictions on the activities of the Industrial Corporation: i.e.

(a) Industrial Corporation must not be allowed to lend more than 16 per cent of its capital to a particular industry;

(b) Not more than 16 per cent of its capital should be allowed to be lent to a particular group;

(c) Not more than 16 per cent of its capital should be allowed to be lent to a particular division of a Province.

REGULATION OF BANKING.

Question. 1: My Committee are not in favour of audit and examination of banks' accounts by examiners other than as provided at present. The other questions do not, therefore, arise.

Q. 2: My Committee are not in favour of any such restrictions.

Q. 3: My Committee are of opinion that the use of the word "Bank" should be restricted and be used only by ordinary joint stock banks registered under the Indian Companies' Act, banks which carry on lending and borrowing business. My Committee may, however, say that they are not in favour of placing any restrictions on activities referred to in (a), (b) and (c) as long as these firms or companies do not call themselves banks.

Q. 5: My Committee suggest that foreign banks should be required to take out a license for being allowed to do business in this country. Even banks which are working at present here should be required to take out a license. The period of such license should be, say, three years and notice of six months at least should be given in case the license allowing the bank to business here is to be cancelled on not to be renewed. The authority to issue, renew or cancel such licenses should be vested with the Standing Finance Committee of the Government of India. These foreign banks should prepare a complete balance sheet of their Indian business in Form "F"" and "G", as per specimen enclosed. In addition they should lodge their head office balance sheets with the Registrar of Companies and also with the Standing Finance Committee of the Government of India.

(To Be Continued.)

ECHO OF MILL STRIKE.

—:o:—

Standing Committee Approves Of Compromise In Mr. Chowna's Case.

The echo of the mill strike of 1925 was heard in the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation on Wednesday last when an interesting proposal was considered from Mr. H. M. Chowna who had sued the Municipal Corporation in the Bombay High Court as a result of a resolution passed by that body. It would be recalled that in 1925 in consequence of the mill strike, the Corporation passed a resolution on 19th November, 1925, authorizing the Municipal Commissioner to spend a sum not exceeding Rs. one lakh out of capital funds on relief works for the strikers. Mr. H. M. Chowna, who considered this resolution, as tantamount to wastage of municipal funds subsequently filed a suit in the High Court praying that the Corporation may be declared not competent to spend any part of the Municipal Fund.

The Municipal Commissioner in a letter to the Standing Committee said:—

"The suit is likely to come on for hearing in a short time. Mr. Chowna has expressed his willingness to withdraw the suit on the understanding that each party bears its own cost. The cost incurred up-to-date amounts approximately to Rs. 600. I consulted the Municipal Solicitors who are of opinion that the proposal is reasonable especially as heavy costs will have to be incurred in defending the suit and even if the judgment is in favour of the Municipality, only a portion of the costs will be decreed by the Court as party and party costs. I agree with the Solicitors and request the approval of the Standing Committee, under Section 517 (1) (h) of the Municipal Act, to the suit being compromised as proposed by Mr. Chowna."

The Standing Committee approved of the Municipal Commissioner's proposal.

BON-VOYAGE TO PADRE CLARKE.

—:o:—

A Friend Of India.

Friends and admirers of Rev. Padre Oliver Fielding Clarke, M.A., (Oron) the Paster of All Saints' Church, Malabar Hill, joined together on Saturday evening at the Cosy "Wayside Restaurant" of Mrs. Edwards, Esplanade Road, to wish him 'Bon voyage'. Rev. Clarke has been only two years in this country and left India on Sunday for good by the S.S. "Cracovia". The gathering last evening was a representative one. Amongst those present was Miss Gwyneth Foden, (the distinguished South African lady novelist touring India).

Mr. Joachim Alva speaking of the chief guest said that everyone there, of every shade of opinion, Independencewallas and officials lawyers and doctors, journalists and priests, would deeply regret the sudden decision of Rev. Oliver Clarke to leave India for good, after having created a host of friends and admirers on every side in this country. Mr. Alva declared that if Englishmen of the type of Padre Clarke came out to India casting aside their imperial scruples and air of superior authority, freely mix with the people and adopt even their dress (as the guest of the evening had been wearing Khadder) then the fog of mistrust and suspicion would disappear. It was supreme contempt exhibited by Lord Birkenhead towards the Indians (Padre Clarke: "Shame, shame") that was responsible for the trouble created for the Britisher in India. Mr. Alva wished "bon voyage" to Padre Clarke and expressed the wish that he would truly represent the state of affairs here to his countrymen.

Padre Clarke thanked all for the unique honour done him and said that the true mission of a missionary in India should be to fully adopt himself to the ways of the people, true understanding, sympathy and service should be watchwords of missionaries in this country and then they would find their work truly rewarded.

After light refreshments were served the company broke with the happiest recollections.

ALL INDIA DOCK WORKERS' CONFERENCE.

—:o:—

Mr. C. B. Johri, General Secretary, All India Dock Workers' Conference writes from 107, Esplanade Road, Bombay:—

The conference will be held on 8th and 9th March under the presidentship of Rai Sahib Chandrika Prasad in Cowasji Jehangir Hall. Besides the local delegates a number of delegates and leaders from outside are expected. Dock workers Unions in India are requested to send in their delegates to the General Secretary and write if any special arrangements as regards boarding, lodging etc., are required. The Reception Committee has decided to make all possible arrangements on payment of necessary money".

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What the People Say

UNTOUCHABLES & PODDAR SCHOOL.

—:o:—

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The letter of the Anti-Jumbug in your issue of date shows his ignorance about management of a school by an Education Society like one at Santa Cruz. I am, however, glad to inform your correspondent that the Secretary of the local Congress Committee has written to the Principal and the matter is under correspondence and he should be in touch with the latter to know how the matter progresses.—Yours etc.,

G. B. TRIVEDI.

Bombay, Feb. 11.

REMEDY FOR SMALL-POX.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—At the Corporation meeting last evening when Mr. Horniman condemned vaccination as dangerous and futile, Dr. Batliwala asked what was the remedy against small-pox be suggested. The reply is that where early diagnosis, prompt isolation, disinfection and attention to sanitary improvements especially in the amelioration of over-crowding) are efficiently carried out, the only potent measures of dealing with small-pox will be revealed. Compared with these, vaccination is a worse than useless futility. Happily the public are beginning to find that out.—Yours, etc.,

X.

Feb. 13.

CHILDREN'S CINEMA.

—:o:—

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I read with interest W. I. T.'s letter re: the children's cinema. I agree with him that in the elder's cinema the children have not only to "suffer" but are forced to know certain unhealthy things which it is very difficult for the teacher or the parent to suppress. Premature knowledge has a very unhealthy effect on the mind especially during those tender years. My experience as a teacher confirms W. I. T.'s experience. There is a great need for such a cinema in a city like Bombay.

May I also suggest that a special day may be reserved for children where only humorous and instructive films for children and infants are shown.—Yours, etc.,

MISS TRISHULA DARU.

CHILDREN & NATIONAL FLAG.

—:o:—

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—As we now have a National Flag of our own it can be used not only for hoisting and saluting but for some other important purpose which will be a great inspiration for the present and future generations, i.e. dedicating under the Flag every new born child of every true Nationalist for the national cause. Instead of naming the children in temples, mosques, churches and other places of worship by their respective ministers and asking the parents to bring up the children according to their faiths, the children can be named and dedicated under our National Flag by one of our local leaders in a house or in a hall. On such occasions an oath should be taken by the parents before the people assembled that they will do all they can to bring up their child in a true national spirit. By this the child from its birth will be more attached to the national cause than to any particular community or religions. Religions are luxury to us a slave nation and so we cannot afford them till we are free.—Yours, etc.,

A NATIONALIST.

VACCINATION AND SMALL-POX.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—At the Corporation meeting last evening a Dr. Sorab Engineer said that if vaccination were given up for a year small-pox would fiercely rage. The following from the London "Evening Standard" will, it is hoped, cure Dr. Engineer's ignorance of the subject:—

No case of small-pox has occurred in Tottenham since 1910.

The Medical Officer of Health states this in his annual report and says,—

"The state of vaccination and re-vaccination of the population generally contributed very little to their safety.

"The Tottenham children vaccinated during the year numbered 857 and the declarations of conscientious objectors to vaccination numbered 977."

Be it remembered that Tottenham is not an isolated community on some wind-purified upland, but lies in the heart of a thickly-peopled city. If it can go unvaccinated and immune for twenty years, what's the good of vaccination any way?—Yours, etc.,

J. S.

Feb. 13.

VIGETABLE GHEE.

—:o:—

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Referring to your Financial Correspondents contribution dated London January 23 inviting your readers views on the importation of vegetable ghee into India, I would like to mention at the outset that foreign vegetable ghee should not be even thought of. Firstly because it is only a substitute for ghee and not the ghee (clarified butter) itself. It is unlike ghee made from pure butter churned and collected from buttermilk. Secondly, in these days when foreign exploitation is keenly felt and hence hoarsely cried against, should our Indian merchant magnates abroad in their own interests help foreign manufacturers in the further exploitation of our poor country even in these daily culinary necessaries such as ghee and other vegetable oils detriment to the making of them in the home? No doubt foreign vegetable ghee is cheaper than pure local ghee but has it the taste, small substance and properties like the latter? Again, the product of a seed such as oil is better used as oil itself than converting it to take the place of ghee which is used to flavour and give taste to the food. We in India for ages know where to use oil and where ghee. We want oil for oil and ghee for ghee. We do not believe in ghee emerging from oil from seed which is an impossibility.—Yours, etc.,

K. JAYARAM.

Krishna Building No. 2,
Suparibaug Road, Parel,
Feb. 11.

HOW TO CHECK SMALL-POX.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—From the public gallery over the Corporation Hall last evening I listened to the speeches of the gentlemen who had assembled there to devise ways and means to stamp out small-pox epidemic at present raging in Bombay. I was truly shocked that not one of the speakers, not even Mr. Horniman pointed out in the words of Dr. Hadwen of England that small-pox was a "filth disease. Get rid of the filth and you get rid of the disease. No dirt, no small-pox". I had in my pocket at the time a red leaflet containing, among other things, the opinion of Dr. Sir John Simon, M.D., F.R.S., Medical Officer to the British Board of Health, England, to wit "no city, so far as science may be trusted, can deserve immunity from epidemic diseases, except by making absolute cleanliness the first law of its existence". I was much minded to speak this out from the gallery to the assembled City Fathers below or to round up the red leaflet containing Sir John's view and hurl it on the floor of the Corporation Hall, but refrained as the rules forbade it. I was so disgusted at ignorance betrayed by the assembled medical men about vaccination that I rushed to the stairs and meeting a Hindu Corporator vigorously told him if the City Fathers had not sense enough to tell the Health Officer to keep the city clean by removing 'kuchra' and nightsoil from poor quarters of the city twice daily instead of letting it remain for days thus producing small-pox, adding it was disgraceful to the Corporation.—Yours, etc.,

M.

Feb. 13.

SPIRITUALISM & "SCIENCE & INVENTION."

—:o:—

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In reply to the letter of Another American in the "Bombay Chronicle" for Saturday, November 23, 1929, let me say that I have carefully omitted mention of Margery, the Boston medium, because had I mentioned her name, I would have had to add the names of 2,000 or more mediums whose case histories we have on record. It is true that Margery claimed Houdini tried to discredit her. It is just as true that Houdini discovered a folding carpenter's rule in the box in which Margery was inclosed, and that Houdini demonstrated how Margery could make the bell box ring by means of this carpenter's rule. It is further true that that carpenter's rule was in the box before Margery stepped into the same. To spiritualists Margery has not been discredited: scientists have their own opinion.

As to astrology, we would advise that Science and Invention Magazine ran a contest offering Dol. 6,000.00 in prizes, divided as follows:—Dol. 5,000.00 to any astrologer who would predict an event or calamity with exactitude on condition that he could have no control over the outcome of this. Dol. 1,000.00 to any astrologer who would cast an accurate horoscope on the lives of three individuals whose initials only were given and whose birth dates, times and places were known and given to the exact minute. At the termination of this contest there were over 10,000 entries.

In order to enable the astrologer to double-check on his calculations, a further bit of information was given to them in the following terms: Subject X, male, born July 26, 1870, 8-10 p.m., New York City. An important event to enable you to double-check this latter party's life occurred July 30, 1915. With regard to this important event, we would advise that this may be the birth of a son, of a daughter, a serious illness, a recovery from illness, a change of position, the loss of a large sum of money, a divorce, a marriage, a second marriage, an accident, the loss of a limb, the loss of life, a trip abroad, enlistment into the service in the World War with a foreign contingent, an airplane accident, a train wreck, or what not. You should be able to tell. One out of the entire group of 10,000 implied that this man may have lost his life on July 30th. He, together with the remaining contestants, stated that this man had a remarkable character, was a church-goer, his position in life was to be envied, he was prosperous, honorable, etc., etc. Actually this remarkable individual was convicted for murder in New York, and on the day mentioned paid the price with his life in the electric chair.

Suffice it to say that astrologers from India, Russia, China, Japan and practically every other country in the world took part in this contest.

This publication is just as anxious to obtain a genuine spirit manifestation as we are to show up the fraud and trickery. If spirit phenomena occur, they must occur by rules. No such rules are known to science. We are anxious to formulate these and develop them. We are anxious to apply the reasoning to other scientific phases and would be extremely anxious to communicate with the learned minds that have passed into the Great Beyond. Until presented with proof to the contrary, we hold the pseudo-sciences of spiritualism, astrology, palmistry, numerology, phrenology, as being just so much piffle invented by men to gratify the egoism of inquirers, but not intended to foretell events or to recall the yesterdays. Should confirmatory proof be offered (not hearsay evidence), we will be among the first to herald the news from the housetops.—Yours, etc.,

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.
JOSEPH H. KRAUS.
Field Editor.

331 Fourth Avenue,
New York, Jan. 11.

SLAUGHTER OF MILCH CATTLE.

—:o:—

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is really to be regretted that "the debate in the Corporation on the resolution should have left much to be desired." As stated by you in your note in yesterday's issue of the "Bombay Chronicle" the question "might well have been argued purely on economic grounds." It is not true that the prohibition of the slaughter of cows under eight years would only 'slightly' increase the numbers of cows in the city. Your suggestion that a more feasible solution of the question would have been to reduce the age-limit to three or four years in the first instance and to raise it in the light of experience does not take note of the necessity of preventing the endangering of the future supply of the best milking animals, the seriousness of the problem and the terrible consequences following the slaughter of cattle in the city of Bombay.

The Committee appointed by the Bombay Government in 1922 to consider the question of the maintenance and improvement of the existing cattle breeds of the Bombay Presidency have, in their report, expressed their opinion as follows:—

"To safeguard the good milch cattle, it is essential to take steps to reduce their slaughter, such cattle are reared in the country by one class of person and then purchased in the town by another rich class who milk them for a short time, then sell them off to the butchers. In this way the best milch cattle of the country find their way to Bombay when they are soon slaughtered and their calves lost."

Dr. Harold Mann, the Director of Agriculture, Bombay Presidency, says:—

"I think very strongly that the slaughter of milch animals in Bombay and other large cities is endangering the future supply of the best milking animals and tending to deplete the best milking strains in the country the matter demands early and vigorous action."

Mr. Jal R. Kothawalla, Municipal Dairy Superintendent in his note on the economic aspect of the question regarding restriction on the slaughter of milch animals states:—

"The slaughter of milch animals has a direct bearing on the milk problem of the Bombay city and if it is desired that the citizens of Bombay should get clean, pure and cheap milk the prevention of slaughter of useful animals brought to Bombay for the purpose of milk production should take some useful and practical shape.

At present as a rule milch animals brought to Bombay when they run dry are sold to the butchers by the Gowlis. Want of space as well as the high cost of feeding make it prohibitive for Gowlis to maintain them during the dry period. Usually when the milk of an animal falls below six seers a day it is found uneconomical to maintain it. Economic considerations also come in the way of rearing the young or maintaining them with their mothers for any length of time. The young either die premature or are sold for slaughter to the butcher when of sufficient size. Thus along with the good animals their progeny is also lost. The animals that are imported in Bombay for the milk trade are in almost all cases in the very prime of life, as nothing but heavy milkers would prove economical under the present costly system of keeping them in the city. The wanton destruction of useful animals has been going on for years and is on the increase. Figures of the buffaloes slaughtered at the Bandra Municipal slaughter-house annually, shows a rise from 8,371 in 1915 to 11,536 in 1922 The same is true of the neighbouring slaughter-house at Kurla. The buffaloes slaughtered at the two slaughter-houses are mostly supplied from the city milch-cattle stables.

This unrestricted destruction of prime animals brought to Bombay for the purpose of milk production together with the destruction of their progeny which leaves no chance for the good animals being replaced in the breeding areas has led to the draining of the best breeds in the Bombay Presidency, and its effects are even felt in Northern India, whence the Delhi buffalo is imported in fairly large numbers for the Bombay milch-cattle stables.

The very best prime animals which come to the Bombay's stable are slaughtered. It is characteristic of Indian cattle to mature late. Under natural conditions it is seldom that a buffalo would bear its first calf after three years. Usually it is after the fourth or fifth year that an animal comes in calf for the first time. On an average a buffalo will calve at least 6 to 8 times and till her 7th claving it could be said that she proves an economic milk producer from a dairyman's point of view. That means that up to the age of 12 to 14 years (average life 20 years) she remains a useful animal. What economic loss is incurred every year may b judged by the fact that all milch animals above the age of 4 years are allowed to be slaughtered at present."

The above statement will show how necessary and proper it was for the Bombay Corporation to pass the resolution prohibiting the slaughter of milch-cattle of eight years.—Yours, etc.,

'STUDENT OF ECONOMICS.'

Feb. 13.

SMALL-POX IN BROACH.

—:o:—

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

BROACH, Feb. 14.

The epidemic of small-pox has been raging in the city since the middle of last January; this has increased the death-rate of children. The maximum number of the death-rate was reached during the present week. The Sanitary Committee of the Municipality did all in his power to combat the epidemic, but its limited resources have failed to check the spreading disease. Now a special propaganda officer has been appointed by the Committee and it is hoped that the public will respond to the appeal of the propaganda officer to get their children vaccinated. Temporary vaccination stations are also opened and the public is advised to take the full advantage of it.

A SAD DEMISE.

Our popular Civil Surgeon, Dr. Bulsara, lost his wife on the 10th February. The deceased was suffering from illness for a long time. Owing to the illness of his wife Dr. Bulsara had taken leave and Dr. Mazmudar has been appointed temporarily in his place.

TRAVELLING LIBRARIES.

Mr. Jayakrishna Varma, the editor of "Gunsundri", has devised a plan to open travelling libraries in this city. These libraries will be known as "Nandkunvarba Travelling Libraries". Mr. Divan is trying to popularize the scheme and bags of books are placed at various centres.

SMALL-POX AND THE MUNICIPALITY.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—It is reported that small-pox is spreading in the city and is likely to assume the form of an epidemic and the Municipal Health Officers and others who are interested in the welfare of the people of Bombay are trying to devise measures for its prevention and spread. The people are asked to get themselves vaccinated and all facilities are afforded to them in that connection. But it would be pertinent to enquire, how this city of Bombay which was making good progress in the matter of public health, as was indicated by low mortality figures and comparative absence of diseases and epidemics for the last few years, is suddenly threatened with an epidemic this year. I for one am led to believe that this is due to the deficient supply of water to the citizens of Bombay, who are hard pressed, even to find their minimum requirements. As a result insanitary and unhygienic conditions of life prevail in the Bombay buildings. Dirt and other refuse which was washed away by the plentiful supply of water, now accumulate, in many buildings, specially during hours, when the supply of water is cut off, and there is horrible stinking smell due to the putrefaction of the refuse. Many buildings are so constructed that hardly a ray of the sun penetrates the inner precincts. The conditions of life for the majority of the population of Bombay who live in crowded buildings, has become intolerable. People living on the third and fourth floors have to run down to get their daily supply of water. It is nothing surprising therefore if there is a recurrence of an epidemic. Our administrators and those who are responsible for the civic affairs of this city, are however slow to realise that diseases have their origin in dirt and they find a fruitful field then for propagating. Instead of tackling these sources of evils, they are busy exhorting the people to resort to vaccination, which is after all of doubtful efficacy, when they have to continue to live in insanitary conditions of life, even after vaccination. My appeal, therefore, to the authorities is that they should lose no time to increase the city's water-supply which will ensure better hygienic conditions to the people who will then only be saved from such ravages.—Yours, etc.,

D. M. KULKARNI.

Bombay, Feb. 12.

FOREIGN SALT IN INDIA.

—:o:—

How To Check Its Use.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—In the interview given to the Press by Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, a member of the Working Committee of the Congress, and published in your issue of the 15th instant, the learned Doctor declared "that the British Empire rested largely on the pillar of salt" and proceeded to observe that "volume for volume exports for India were ten times greater than imports". In this connection, the following figures taken from the Blue Book will be found interesting:—

Value of total exports, 1928-29, Rs. 3,30,12,75,765.

Value of total imports, 1928-29, Rs. 2,53,24,19,200.

Shipping:—

Entered, total, for 1928-29 36,60,920 tons.

Cleared, total, for 1928-29, 84,50,080 tons.

The share of the British Empire in the above figures is as follows:—

Value of total exports, 1928-29, Rs. 1,15,91,42,557.

Value of total imports, 1928-29, Rs. 1,37,06,61,474.

Shipping:—

Entered, total, for 1928-29, 38,92,620 tons.

Cleared, total, for 1928-29, 36,60,920 tons

According to these figures it is apparent that the proportion given by the Doctor does not seem to be correct. It will be interesting to see how Dr. Pattabhi reconciles his statement with the figures given above. It may also be noted that India imports about 6 lakhs tons of salt every year, out of which the share of the British Empire salt manufacturers, viz., Liverpool, Port Said Association and Aden (excluding Italian Works) comes to about 46 per cent., the balance being supplied by other foreign countries. Liverpool supplies about 10 per cent. of the total imports, while Port Said is responsible for about 22 per cent., and Aden, excluding the Italian Works, for about 14 per cent.

As regards the incidence of duty of Rs. 1-4 on salt it is not clear how that helps England to send salt to India as ballast cargo. Even if there is no such duty, Liverpool, Hamburg and other foreign countries will still be sending salt to India as the duty is not payable by them but by the consumers. The only effective way of stopping the imports of foreign salt is to levy a preferential differential duty of annas 8 per maund, Government undertaking at the time to stabilise prices so that the foreigners do not under-sell or dump their salt in the Calcutta market. This will give an impetus to the existing industries and help them to expand their works with a view to meet in full the demand for salt of Bengal and Burma, in which at present no salt is being manufactured. The Bengali and Burmese consumers must also make a resolve in the national interest not to eat foreign salt, so that even if the protective duty as suggested above is not levied by Government, the foreign sources of supply would automatically dry up. Will Bengal and Burma take the hint?—Yours, etc.,

SODIUM CHLORIDE.

Bombay, Feb. 15.

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A Contradiction.

—:o:—

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I wish to bring to your notice the following correction re: the statement issued by the Secretary G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union and published in vours of 12th inst. under heading "Derailment at Kasara."

The Assistant Collector of Thana District on special duty at Kasara did not at all give his word that on our petition he will take steps against the Railway administration; but only advised us to be calm and quiet.—Yours, etc.,

C. V. ARUNACHALAM.
Hon. Secretary G. I. P. Ry. Men Union, Kasara.
R. G. DESHPANDE.
Committee Members.

Kasara, Feb. 12.

House Searches And Arrests In Jamnagar.

—:o:—

The General Secretary of the Indian States' People's Conference has issued the following statement to the Press in connection with the recent arrests and house searches in Jamnagar:—

Since His Highness the Maharaja of Nawanagar returned from England rumours were afloat in Jamnagar that the Maharaja contemplated introducing certain reforms in his administration. One prominent merchant of Bombay who had personal acquaintance and influence with the Maharaja and who has trade interests in Jamnagar actually prepared a draft in consultation with a prominent worker of Jamnagar now residing in Bombay.

At this stage we got a fresh report that the Jamnagar Police has arrested Messrs. Maganlal Vakeel, Gokuldas Heerji, Ramlal Bhatia (of Khadi Karyalaya) and three others. The Magistrate has remanded them to Police custody till the 15th instant.

It is further reported that house searching has taken place at eleven places in Jamnagar. The State Police keep a close watch over people visiting the Government of India Post and Telegraph Offices and hence it is not possible to get detailed information at this stage. The Jamnagar Praja Mandal is arranging to send Counsel for defending the arrested persons.

The Martyrs Of Fanaswadi.

A public meeting of the Muslims of Bombay was held on Wednesday to celebrate the anniversary of the Martyrs of Fanaswadi, at Bhendi Bazar Mr. T. K. Nabiullah Advocate, presided when the following resolution was passed:—

This public meeting of the Muslims of Bombay, while regretting that so far no steps have been taken by the Mayor's Peace Committee to perpetuate the memory of the Muslim City Volunteers who laid their lives at Fanaswadi last year in the cause of peace and Hindu-Muslim Unity, and while appreciating the services of all the Muslim volunteers who worked during the said riots at great personal risks, now resolves to commemorate the memory of those martyrs for having conscientiously discharged their civic duty in the service of their City under the guidance of the City Mayor during the February riots of 1929.

This meeting further resolves to start a Volunteer Corps under the name of "The Shaheed Muslim Volunteer Corps or any other name as a fitting memorial of the fallen and appoints a Committee with powers to co-opt to carry out the above object. The Committee shall consist of:—

1. Sardar Sahib Suleman Haji Kassum Mitha, 2 Mr. S. K. Nabiullah, 3 Mr. Allarakhiya Abba Alliya, 4. Mr. Ismail Haji Kassum Rekedia, 5. Mr. Ahmad Haji Essa, 6 Mr. Fatehmohammad Manihar, 7 Mr. Peermohammad Munshi, 8 Mr. Abdulrahman Haji Ahmad Reshamwalla, 9 Mr. Hari Ahmad Haji Hasham Patel, 10 Mr. Ahmad Abedin Peerbhoy, 11 Haji Hasham Ibrahim, 12 Mr. Hafeezul Haq, 13 Mr. Aziz Gafoor Kazi, 14 Mia Ahmad Alomohammad Abba Jumma.

This meeting appeals to the public in general and the youths in particular to make Sheed Volunteer Corps a success.

The resolution was proposed by Bader Jalali Rahati (Editor "Khilafat" and seconded by Mr. Ismail Haji Kasam Rekedia and others.

Prayers were offered for the Martyrs of Fanaswadi. After garlanding the injured volunteers who were fortunate to recover afterwards and? after witnessing the defensive lathi display by the disciples of Ustad Abdul Hamid of Surti Mohlla, the meeting terminated at a late hour.

TERRIBLE BUS COLLISION.

—:o:—

8 KILLED: MANY INJURED.

Drivers Arrested.

MADRAS, Feb. 15.

A serious collision between two motor buses occurred at Madukarai on the Coimbatore-Palghat Road on Friday, resulting in the death of eight persons and injuries to several others. The Deputy Superintendent of Police and the local Sub-Magistrate proceeded to the scene immediately. They found four persons, including the conductors of the buses, dead. The injured were removed to hospital, but two persons died on the way and two others, subsequently. The drivers of the buses are under arrest.—A. P.

LAHORE HUNGER-STRIKERS.

—:o:—

Condition Growing Worse.

LAHORE, Feb. 15.

Disquieting reports are available about the health of the hunger-strikers in the Lahore conspiracy case, who have completed the 12th day of hunger strike to-day. Considering the gravity of the situation, the authorities, it is reported, have appointed a Special Medical Officer who is entrusted with the charge of these prisoners, and it is stated that the methods of feeding, etc. followed last time are resorted to this time also.

GROWING WORSE.

Yesterday, the Senior Defence Counsel and some of the relatives of the accused were given an opportunity to see the hunger strikers in the Borstal jail. So far as can be ascertained, the condition of the hunger-strikers is growing worse.

Surendranath Pandya is reported to be very weak, and that forcible feeding was tried in his case yesterday, but he offered resistence. His weight is reduced from 130 lbs. to 110 lbs., and his pulse is 94.

HUNGER STRIKER BLEEDING

Accused Rajguru, it is reported, has been bleeding owing to forcible feeding tried in his case also. His weight has come down from 127 lbs to 103 lbs. Efforts made so far to induce the hunger strikers to give up the strike have not been successful.

Nothing is known about the condition of Bhagat Singh and Dutt who are in the Central Jail.—Free Press.

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Support To G. I. P. Workers.

"THEIR DEMANDS ARE REASONABLE".

Congress Working Committee's Resolution.

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 16.

The Congress Working Committee has passed the following resolution:—

"This Committee expresses general agreement with the demands of G. I. P. Railway workers for security of service, abolition of racial discrimination and no victimisation. The Committee is of the opinion that these demands are reasonable and regrets that the attitude of the railway authorities towards them has been such as to compel the workers to go on strike. The Committee trusts that a conciliation board will be appointed to consider the workers grievances and thus bring about a satisfactory and honourable settlement."—A. P.

WORKERS UNDAUNTED.

—:o:—

There was no appreciable change in the strike situation of the G. I. P. Railway workmen on Sunday. Inspite of the fact that the railway authorities have recruited new hands which has somewhat facilitated the local service, the strikers have not lost heart, and picketing is maintained in the same vigorous form. Irregular arrivals and departures of trains continue to be the feature of the situation.

The decision taken by the workers of the B. B. & C. I. Railway to go on sympathetic strike at a meeting held on Friday has only strengthened the determination of the strikers to hold out till the last. It is believed that such a step would be more telling on the railway authorities and will give a new turn to the events.

The G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union has turned its attention towards enlisting public sympathy and support in the cause of the strikers. Mr. K. F. Nariman has decided to champion their cause, and has issued circular letters to public men in the city with a view to take concerted action. In this connection a public meeting has been organised to be held on Wednesday evening under the joint auspices of the B. P. C. C. and the Youth League when prominent men have been invited to address the gathering on the strike. It is also proposed to broadcast an appeal for funds to help the strikers in carrying on their struggle.

B. B. & C. I. WORKERS TO GIVE NOTICE.

It is understood that the Union of B. B. & C. I. Railway workers are arranging to give notice to the railway authorities of their intention to go on sympathetic strike. The notice has to be given in accordance with the provisions of the Trades Dispute Act.

If the strike of the B. B. & C. I. Railwaymen comes off it will result in great inconvenience to people residing in Bombay and Suburbs. This service is taken advantage of by thousands and should add to the difficulties already existing on account of the G. I. P. strike.

STRIKE SITUATION IMPROVING.

—:o:—

Agent Says So.

The following press note is issued from the Agent's Office G. I P. Railway on Feb. 16:—

The strike situation has generally improved and reports show that work is progressing satisfactorily at all points. Normal conditions are now prevailing over the larger part of the line.

The suburban and passenger services have been fully maintained in addition to which 3 tourist specials were run from Ballard Pier. The number of goods trains run has increased appreciably over all sections and goods and parcels are now being more freely despatched. The position at tranship yards is becoming normal.

Strikers are continuing to return to duty.—A. P.

APPEAL TO STAFF UNION MEMBERS.

—:o:—

Misleading Propaganda Condemned.

Mr. R. S. Ruikar has issued the following appeal to the members of the Staff Union:—

Comrades, the brave fight of the 20,000 G. I. P. Railway workers has now been going on for the last 11 days. It is extremely unfortunate and regrettable that you have been prevented from joining the strike, for reasons, which need not be discussed now. I know that the majority of the members of your Staff Union have their full sympathy with the strikers. But you have been prevented from joining the strike. The brave fight of the G. I. P. Railway workers has evoked sympathy from the B. B. & C. I. Railway, the N. W. Railway and the E. I. Railway workers, and all of them have expressed their willingness to have a strike, in case the demands of the G. I. P. Railway workers are not conceded by the Railway administration. How long are you going to wait and see? You have started making collections for the relief of the strikers; but this in itself is not quite sufficient.

STRIKE-BREAKING.

Even on the 4th, you could have immediately met and joined the strike; but all possible imaginary legal and technical objections were put before you. Not only this but one of your important office-bearers at Wadi Bunder has been openly canvassing against the strike and dissuading the workers from joining the strike. Your Union paper has been publishing false news about intimidation by our strike volunteers at Bori Bunder, and has thus even surpassed the Anglo-Indian Press in carrying an utterly false propaganda against the strikers. Your Union paper is publishing articles against the strike, which is dubbed as a "Strike for Leadership". Comrades, at certain places, you have even allowed yourselves to work as black-legs, and your Union has not raised its voice of protest against it.

COMRADES AWAKE.

Comrades, in this grim fight your Union is virtually on the side of the Agent of the G. I. P. Railway. When the workers on the other railways are going on strike in sympathy with the G. I. P. Railway workers, how can you afford to side with the Agent and actively help him in breaking the strike? Comrades, awake from slumber and immediately join the ranks of the strikers. Remember, that if you waver at this critical time, you will always be remembered as black-legs, who helped the Railway administration as against their own comrades. I hope that this appeal on behalf of the G. I. P. Railway workers will not fall on deaf ears and that you will lose no time, in joining the ranks of the strikers at the earliest opportunity and carry on the struggle to a successful end.

AHMEDABAD MILLS CLOSING.

—:o:—

ONE EXTRA DAY WEEKLY.

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 16.

The Ahmedabad Millowners Association resolved last night to close mills one extra day a week from 15th March in view of accumulation of stocks in piece-goods in mills and the present market conditions.—A. P.

BOMBAY I. C. S. MEN IN DIVORCE COURT.

—:o:—

Ex-Executive Councillor As Co-Respondent.

Charles William Aldis Turner, a member of the Indian Civil Service, says "The Englishman's" London correspondent in his message dated 11th inst. obtained a decree nisi and costs against the co-respondent, for divorce against Eilleen Dorothy Turner nee Kirkpatrick, on the ground of her adultery with Sir Jean Louis Rieu of the Indian Civil Service, in a flat in Ryder Street, St. James's Square, London. Sir Louis Rieu was Commissioner in Sind from 1919-1925 and a member of the Executive Council of the Governor of Bombay from 1926-1929.

SITUATION IN SPAIN

—:o:—

Puppet Parliament Dissolved.

PENDULUM SWINGING RAPIDLY FROM DICTATORSHIP.

LONDON, Feb. 16.

Madrid.—The pendulum is swinging very rapidly from the Dictatorship. The King has dissolved the National Assembly. De Rivera's puppet Parliament. Firemen have already covered the old lettering on the door with a new brass-plate inscribed "Congreso de Diputados." Another decree revives the Municial and Provincial Councils. Yet another restores promotion in the Army by seniority instead of by merit.—Reuter.

COMR KENWORTHY'S AEROPLANE DAMAGED.

—:o:—

LONDON, Feb. 16.

Commander Kenworthy flying from Karachi cables to the Lord Mayor of Hull from Kantara that the aeroplane has been damaged in Southern Palestine, and that he is continuing his journey by sea.—Reuter.

EARTHQUAKE IN NEAR EAST.

—:o:—

10 Villages Destroyed In Crete.

LONDON, Feb. 16.

Athens.—Earthquake, which was felt all over the Near East on Friday night, destroyed ten villages in Crete. Several persons were injured. The inhabitants were thrown into panic and encamped in the open.—Reuter.

LADY SENATOR FOR CANADA.

—:o:—

LONDON, Feb. 16.

Ottawa.—It is understood that an appointment to the Senate has been offered to Mrs. Norman Wilson of Ottawa, wife of the former member of the Federal House of Commons and daughter of the ex-Senator. If she accepts it, she will be the first female Senator. Eligibility of women to the Senate was decided by the Privy Council a few months ago which, on an appeal by the representative of women of Canada from the Supreme Court Judgment, passed the verdict that the word 'person' in the Canadian constitution included females. There are at present five vacancies in the Senate which when filled will give the Liberals a clear majority in the Upper Chamber for the first time in fifteen years.—Reuter.

Decision To Close Them.

LONDON, Feb. 16.

Moscow.—The Government has decided to close the goods and stock exchanges. The value of foreign currencies and securities will be fixed in future by Committees attached to the Soviet State Bank and its Vladivostok Branch.—Reuter.

POLICING OF ASSEMBLY.

Patel-Irwin Parleys.

VICEROY INVITES PARTY LEADERS TO CONFER.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 15.

With reference to the galleries controversy, President Patel as was anticipated had another lengthy interview spread over three hours with His Excellency the Viceroy this morning. The President drove to the Viceregal Lodge at eleven in the morning and was seen to return only at about 2 p.m. Strictest secrecy continues to be maintained in regard to the discussions between the Viceroy and the President, but the Free Press of India reliably learns that the situation can be said to have considerably improved since yesterday. Justification for this view is found in reports that are current that invitations have reached Party Leaders to meet His Excellency the Viceroy at quarter past two to-morrow evening at the Viceregal Lodge in connection with the galleries controversy. It is expected that the Viceroy would regulate discussions while President Patel and Sir James Crerar would represent their respective points of view and Party Leaders would formulate their considered views on the recommendations of the Watch and Ward Committee. It would be the duty of the leaders to formulate proposals which would reconcile the conflicting claims made by the Watch and Ward Committee for Chair and by the Chief Commissioner, Delhi on behalf of the local Government.

A LARGE STEP TOWARDS SOLUTION?

While confirmation is not available of the optimistic reports that are current, Free Press of India learns that Party leaders consider the very summoning of to-morow's conference as a large step towards the solution of the impasse, especially as it was understood there was originally a strong tendency to make a Conference impossible by raising extraneous issues involving 'amoure propre' of the official benches. The Party Leaders now feel that the invitation to to-morrow's conference is an indication that extraneous considerations sought to be raised, have either been met or swept away.

The invitees to to-morrow's conference, it is learnt, are Pandit Malaviya, Mr. Jayakar, Mr. Jinnah Sir Darcy Lindsay and Sir Zulfikaralikhan. The Conference is expected to formulate certain proposals which in the opinion of the Party leaders represent equitable proposals which ought to prove acceptable to the Government of India as well as to the President. But the Government of India, as well as the President, it is understood, would be retaining their freedom to consider as to what their attitude should be to the solution suggested by the Party Leaders; but as the Party Leaders would be representative of all shades of opinion, it is confidently expected that whatever solution is suggested by them would prove largely acceptable to both the Government of India as well as the Chair, if they are inclined towards an amicable solution and the very summoning of the Conference to-morrow is regarded as a clear indication that notwithstanding all that has happened, there is a strong desire for an amicable solution in responsible circles with a view to avoid a constitutional crisis which would otherwise inevitably follow.—Free Press.

TO VOTE AT THE ASSEMBLY ELECTION IS TO VOTE AGAINST THE CONGRESS.

INGRATITUDE TO MOTHER CONGRESS IS A CRIME.

CONGRESSMEN OF BOMBAY IF YOU HONOUR YOUR RESOLUTIONS AND ARE TRUE TO THE

CONGRESS

DO NOT GO TO THE POLL

AND

Persuade Your Friends Too.

HON. SECRETARY.
Bombay Provincial Congress Committee.

WHAT BRITAIN DOES FOR HOME INDUSTRIES

Most Important Trade Exhibition.

GOODS DISPLAYED ON 16-MILE FRONTAGE.

LONDON, Feb. 15.

Britain is opening to the world on Monday in two sections (one in London and the other in Birmingham) the most important trade exhibition ever held, namely, the British Industries Fair. Invitations have been sent to over 200,000 buyers in 60 different countries, to view and buy everything for home, farm and factory. As goods, which will be displayed on a frontage of sixteen miles, are expected to speak for themselves. The Fair will open silently and unceremoniously, speeches being reserved for the Government banquet at Guildhall, London, in evening.—Reuter.

MOSCOW METROPLITAN'S STINGING REBUKE.

"Under Soviet Law All Religions Have Equal Rights."

LONDON, Feb. 16.

Moscow.—According to official Tass Agency, Soviet journalists had submitted a questionnaire to Metropolitan Sergius, head of Patriarchal orthodox church and Members of the Holy Synod.

Judging from their answers there is no persecution of religion in Soviet Russia and never was. Churches certainly have been closed but at the request of population.

ANTI-GOVERNMENT ACTS.

Clergymen and churchgoers have certainly been arrested and exiled but owing to anti-Government acts and not to religion. "Religious services have been permitted, but unfortunately we (the Metropolitan declares) sometimes do not show sufficient zeal for this.

EQUAL RIGHTS TO ALL.

Persons reaching suitable age may be taught religion. Under the Soviet law all religions have equal rights. We are naturally worried by the rapid development of atheism. The position of church is becoming worse but we hope faith will survive." The Metropolitan stigmatises the recent Papal pronouncement as departure from Christian path and that of Archbishop of Canterbury as "smelling fishy and prompting his flock to new intervention".—Reuter.

SOVIET RETORT TO BRITAIN.

—:o:—

Won't Tolerate Internal Interference.

"CAMPAIGN OF ECCLESIASTICS."

LONDON, Feb. 16.

Moscow.— "Pravda" declares that Mr. Henderson's reply in the House of Commons on the 13th instant with regard to religion in Russia represents surrender to Conservative pressure and is a hostile act against the Soviet. It describes the denunciatory speeches of the Church leaders as "preparations for moral intervention in the Soviet", imputes political motives to the "campaign of the ecclesiastics" and emphasises that every attempt to interfere in the internal affairs of the Soviet will be resolutely crushed.—Reuter.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay received H. H. the Sultan of Lahej and the Raja of Bansda at Government House Bombay on Saturday.

Their Highnesses the Chief and the Rani Saheb of Sangli lunched at Government House, Bombay on Saturday.

'RAISED DIFFICULTIES" FOR BRITAIN AND U. S.

Press Comment On French Proposals.

A SLIGHT MISUNDERSTANDING REMEDIED.

LONDON, Feb. 15.

Rugby.—The principal delegates to the Naval Conference are again spending the week-end out of London, and on this occasion the proceedings of the last few days have given them ample material to review and study in comparative leisure.

The French memorandum which to-day mainly monopolises the press comment, much of it being distinctly critical, has been during the last two days subject of conversations between the Chief British, American and French delegates and these will probably be resumed on Tuesday evening after the French Premier has returned from the week-end in his own capital. Press discussion on the French memorandum turns on the question whether the figures and proposals it contains are elastic or not, and if they are, as everyone who desires the Conference to produce substsantial achievements steadfastly hopes, what is the extent of that elasticity. It is not denied that as the French proposals stand they "raised difficulties" for Britain and America and this, it is assumed, has not been concealed from the French delegates by Mr. MacDonald and Mr. Stimson.

OPTIMISM PREVAILS.

There is, however, a considerable measure of optimism in the Conference circles, and M. Tardieu is credited with the first prophecy regarding the date of its termination. He is statd to have guessed that it will end with a treaty signed on March 10. One slight misunderstanding, arising out of the French memorandum, meanwhile has been remedied. The document affirmed that war between French and Great Britain and France and the United States was unlikely but did not in that connection specially mention Japan and Italy. It is now pointed out that these two countries were not mentioned solely because the memorandum in that passage was commenting upon only suggestions and figures then available, namely, those of Britain and America. —B. O. W.

Mr. Tardieu Laid Up.

—:o:—

LONDON, Feb. 16.

Paris.—M. Tardieu, who is suffering from influenza and laryngitis, has postponed his return to London.—Reuter.

Lucknow.—H. E. the Governor will address the Legislative Council on Wednesday (the 19th).—A.P.

We or our authorised Agents will be pleased to give any such further information as desired.

FREE ACCIDENT INSURANCE FOR ALL. FREE ACCIDENT INSURANCE FOR ALL.

DETAILS ON PAGE 7.

Printed and published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Company, Ltd. by SORABJI PALONJI KAPADIA. edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Hari Building, Old Custom House Road, Bombay.